The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6306. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Debate in the Senate on Blair's Kuklux Motion.

The Postal Telegraph Question in the House.

Its Interment in the Appropriations Committee.

The Catacazy Correspondence to Appear Today.

A Caucus to Determine the Senate Committees.

SECOND DAY OF THE SESSION.

A Vigorous Opposition—The Postal Telegraph—Mr. Cox Assails the Administration—The Catacazy Correspondence—The Senate Committees.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The session of the House today was a protracted one for the first business day, and there were indications in the proceedings which show how fortunate it is for the party in power to have a vigorous opposition. The session opens with a good atmosphere. The Democrats are able and wide awake, sufficiently so, at least, to compel prudence and caution on the part of the Republicans. This was illustrated today by the action of the House in referring that part of the President's Message recommending the postal telegraph scheme. Mr. DAWES, as Chairman of the Ways and Means, in Committee of the Whole, offered the usual resolutions of reference, closing with a reference of this subject to a special committee. Mr. FARNSWORTH, Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, moved that it be referred to that body, but defeated his purpose on the very start, by making a speech in bitter opposition to the scheme. Mr. BECK, who was on the Select Committee last year, in a speech which developed his opposition to the measure, moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations. This Committee was known to be non-committal, with the chances that its regular business would preclude the consideration of this subject—"bury it"—in the parlance of the House. The Democrats, therefore, desirous of defeating the party recommendation, and those Republicans who are against the scheme at all hazards, carried this reference by yeas 105, nays 98. There was some crowing over what was called "the defeat of the Administration," but it had no such point. It only demonstrated the necessity of caution and prudence in recommendations.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

The first morning hour of the House was occupied in the first call of committees, without producing any results until the Post-office Committee was reached, when Mr. FARNSWORTH presented the bill codifying the Postal laws, which was lost for want of time at the close of the last Congress. The reading of this consumed the hour. With such an early start, this much-needed measure ought to succeed.

THE NEW LOAN.

Mr. S. S. COX opened the ball on the Democratic side today in a speech on Secretary BOUTWELL and the syndicate. In order to get a chance to make it, he moved to refer that portion of the President's Message relating to funding, to the Committee on Banking and Currency. His speech proved to be an article from the New-York *Tribune*, but nobody could tell the difference between it and one of Mr. COX's reckless phillipics against the Administration.

DECAY OF COMMERCE.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, who was Chairman of the late Special Committee on the causes of the Decay of American Commerce, expresses his intention of not moving for the renewal of that Committee in this Congress, but of bringing to the attention of the Committee of Commerce, of which he is a member, the measures which he desires to secure the action of Congress upon.

DELEGATES ON COMMITTEES.

The advent of a delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives, and the direct interests which he represents, has led to the proposition now under consideration by the Committee on Rules, to allow a representation of delegates on the Committees. This will place Gen. CHIPMAN on the Committee for the District of Columbia, and Mr. CHAFFEE, of Colorado, on the Committee on Territories.

MR. BLAIR'S KUKLUX RESOLUTION.

The resolution which was offered by Gen. BLAIR yesterday in the Senate, respecting the enforcement of the Kuklux law, having been printed, he moved today that it be taken up for consideration. This motion was followed by considerable discussion, part of which, against the rules of the Senate, drifted into the merits of the resolution itself. It was held by several Republican Senators that a resolution of inquiry into the execution of the law would be proper enough, but that till the unwarranted denunciations and dogmatic assertions were eliminated, the resolution could not pass. The motion to take up was lost on a yea and nay vote, by 11 to 45.

A SENATE CAUCUS.

A caucus will be held by the Republicans of the Senate, to-morrow, to arrange the Standing Committees for the session. A Committee of five will be appointed for this purpose. Very little interest attaches to the proceedings, from the fact that the Committees are expected to remain with a few unimportant changes as they were formed last Spring. Some changes will be necessary because of changes in the composition of the Senate, otherwise no revisions would be likely to occur. It is the common belief that Mr. CAMERON will remain at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, or that, if he retires of his own will, that Mr. MORTON will succeed him. Some of Mr. SUMNER'S friends, it is said, propose to make an effort to reinstate him, and Mr. WILSON may possibly make such a motion to-morrow, but it can only lead to acrimonious discussion, without results.

PATRIOTS SEEKING TO SERVE THE COUNTRY.

The officers of the Senate holding their tenure during good behavior, there is always a set of candidates ready to supplant them. There are some now, and an effort will be made possibly to effect some changes, but it is hardly likely to succeed.

CATACAZY.

The correspondence covering the case of M. DE CATACAZY, called for by Mr. CAMERON'S resolution today, will be sent to the Senate either to-morrow or on Wednesday. To show the mischievous intermeddling of this man with the affairs of other nations, it is only necessary to say that, among other things, he has been convicted of first dictating and then revising, in his own handwriting, a letter published in a certain New-York journal some months since, in which the foreign policy of the Government was misrepresented, and in which numerous false and malicious statements respecting public affairs and public officers were made. When this was discovered CATACAZY denied having inspired the matter. But the correspondent through whom he had secured its publication being put in a tight place, offered to make affidavit of the facts, and the evidence soon found its way into the hands of the Government. The details of this affair may not all appear in the correspondence, but they are facts nevertheless.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

The following measures were introduced today:

By Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee—A bill to amend the law relating to pensions to soldiers and the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, by removing the disqualification based on having given aid or sympathy to the rebellion; also, a bill to reorganize the District Courts of the United States in Louisiana. Tabled.

By Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon—A bill to restore the office of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics. Tabled.

By Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island—A resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the Senate the report of the expedition of the United States steamer under Capt. SELFRIDGE to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Adopted.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana—Asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information about the Branch Mint at New-Orleans. Tabled. Also, a bill authorizing a steam-ship service in the Gulf of Mexico. It directs the Postmaster-General to contract for eighteen months on the best attainable terms with American citizens for the conveyance of the mails in American-built steam-ships of not less than 1,500 tons register, between New-Orleans and several Mexican ports and Havana. Laid on the table.

By Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania—A resolution calling on the President for the official correspondence on the retirement of Mr. CATACAZY. Adopted.

MR. BLAIR IN PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to take up his resolution, introduced yesterday, asking the President to inform the Senate by what authority he has suspended the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of South Carolina in several counties of that State, and said: This resolution contemplates obtaining from the President a detailed account of the manner in which he has exercised the extraordinary authority conferred upon him by Congress. I understand that large numbers of citizens have been arrested for alleged crimes in South Carolina, in the counties designated, and that of those arrested nine-tenths were arrested for alleged crimes committed before the passage of the act of April 20, giving the President this authority. I have seen in the papers statements of the names of the parties arrested and the crimes alleged to have been committed by them, and they appear to be the same incidents or circumstances in regard to which the Committee on Outrages in the Southern States have examined witnesses. These circumstances all occurred prior to the passage of the act under which the President proclaimed martial law, and these arrests appear to have been made for offenses, or alleged offenses, committed anterior to the time that the Federal Courts had any jurisdiction whatever, and anterior to the time when the authority was conferred upon the President.

Mr. EDMUND, of Vermont, (interrupting,) asked the Chair whether discussion of the merits of the resolution was in order on a motion to take up.

The Chair declared that it was not.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana—It occurs to me that the substance of this resolution was pretty well answered yesterday by the President's Message; but, aside from that, this resolution can be much better discussed after we shall have received the report of the Investigating Committee. For this reason, I shall vote against taking it up.

Mr. BLAIR—The President's Message does not give us any information at all in reference to the matter about which this resolution asks information. This resolution asks for the names of the parties arrested, the crimes alleged to have been committed by them, and the times at which they are alleged to have been committed; and none of these are given in the President's Message. The President states that the testimony taken by the Committee on Southern Affairs amply sustains him in his proclamation of martial law. I do not know how he got that information; certainly not by any report from the Committee. No one was authorized by the Committee to make any such report to the President, and as a member of it I can give my opinion that the facts elicited by the Committee do not justify the proclamation of martial law, and I suspect that I know more about those facts than the President himself. While I am not astonished that the President should have exercised the extraordinary powers conferred upon him—his education and genius being arbitrary make him favor arbitrary measures—I am astonished at the servility of Congress in submitting the rights of citizens to his discretion, and I believe that it becomes us, having given him such authority, to ask him to tell us how he has exercised it.

Mr. CONKLING—I think the reason assigned by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) against taking up this resolution now, a good one; and I beg to add another. A resolution calling for information upon any appropriate subject is always entitled to consideration and indulgence, and particularly when good faith in all respects is a part of it. But this resolution, among other things, is full of assertion, and intimation which may fall short of assertion. Although I do not propose now to discuss the verity or error of the resolution in that regard, it is enough that it contains so much of that kind of matter that it does not, in my estimation, fall fairly within the category of resolutions seeking information; and therefore I should vote against taking it up now or at any time, unless this matter were eliminated, unless it were reduced to a real resolution of inquiry, in which case there might perhaps be no objection to it, at least none of the kind that I now specify.

The motion to take up was lost—yeas 11, nays 45—only Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, among the Republicans, voting in the affirmative.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House bill declaring the meaning of the Eight-hour law.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment abolishing the law.

Mr. WILSON urged the immediate passage of the bill.

After some discussion, the Senate, at 1:25, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. STRONG, of Connecticut—Granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 for forty days' service, instead of sixty days, as now provided.

By Mr. HILL—Authorizing the Postmaster-General to issue one-cent correspondence or postal cards.

By Mr. WELLS, of Missouri—Appropriating money for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a Custom-house, Post-office, and other Federal offices at St. Louis.

By Mr. PETERS, of Maine—To facilitate commerce between the United States and China, Japan and the countries of Asia.

By Mr. MCFARLAND—For the construction of a public building at Chicago.

By Mr. POTTER, of New-York—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

REVISION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statute relating to the Post-office Department. He stated that it was the same bill which passed the House at last Congress, after having been very strongly considered by two committees in conjunction with a commission of experts appointed by the Postmaster-General. It was simply a codification of the Postal laws, with a few corrections and amendments not generally of importance, but necessary to make the law clear and harmonious. The Postal laws had never been codified since the organization of the Department, and many of them had become obsolete, while others were contradictory and difficult of explanation. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, which is very voluminous, and consumed the rest of the morning hour.

THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES COMMITTEE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, in the chair, on the President's annual Message. The usual resolutions distributing portions of the Message among the appropriate Committees were offered by Mr. DAWES, and adopted.

Before the vote was taken on the resolutions, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, inquired whether there was any such committee as the Committee on Insurrectionary States. He denied that there were any insurrectionary States or any such committees.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he would not now discuss the question of fact, but would state that there was a committee which went by that name, and which was raised last session for the purpose of considering the subject which it was now proposed to refer to it—the Kuklux outrages.

Mr. WOOD remarked that some efforts had been made last session to revive the Reconstruction Committee, and that the House had on every occasion voted down the proposition. The Committee on Insurrectionary States was brought into existence for a temporary purpose to go into the Southern States to do certain things. When that Committee had reported to the House it had no further functions. He was therefore opposed to reviving it for the whole Congress in this surreptitious manner.

Mr. DAWES stated in reply to Mr. WOOD that the terms by which the Committee was constituted provided that it should continue during the present Congress. But even if that were not so there had been yesterday referred to that Committee some measure which would have revived it if it had expired.

Mr. WOOD supposed that with such declaration on the part of the leader of the House, the Democratic side was to assume that it was intended to keep in existence a committee formed ostensibly for the purpose of preserving order, but really and in fact for the purpose of promoting disorder. For himself, personally, and without consultation with others, he protested against the continuance of a committee which was not only useless, but promotive of disorder and distraction throughout the country.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, called attention to that resolution which referred to a select committee on that portion of the President's Message relative to the union of the telegraph system with the postal service, and all other questions of subsidies to steam-ship lines. He did not see why that subject should not go to the Committee on Commerce or to the Post-office Committee. The owners of the telegraph lines of the country had estimated the cost of those lines to the Government at twenty-five millions of dollars. He had heretofore seen the evil effect of creating select committees to consider special subjects. He remembered that when the first Pacific Railroad Committee was established, the Speaker of the House made it up in the interest of the railroads, and that that Committee was prepared to give away all the land of the nation. He thought that this subject should take its natural course, and go to the appropriate standing Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, Chairman of the Post-office Committee, moved that the subject be referred to the Post-office Committee; not that he cared to have jurisdiction of the matter, but because it seemed to him that no other committee could have proper jurisdiction of it. He did not know what reason existed for the appointment of a select committee, although he was aware that a select committee on the same subject had been created during last Congress, and had arrived at no conclusion.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he had been on that select committee last Congress, and had joined in the minority report against the proposition. The experience which he then had, had led him to believe that the subject was one of very great importance. It affected the treaty, the postal affairs and the foreign affairs of the country, so that no one committee could be said to have jurisdiction of the whole matter. It was a great subject, worthy of the consideration of the country, and which was being forced upon its consideration by the events and tendencies of the age. If anything required a special committee, which would have the time to consider it fully, it was this subject. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. RANDALL, thought that the Speaker had not the confidence of the House in the appointment of a select committee, he might have a vote upon that question.

Mr. RANDALL—I have nothing to say on that point further than I have said

Mr. DAWES went on to say that he favored a select committee, not from any want of confidence in the Chairman of the Post-office Committee, or in the Chairman of any other committee, or in any committee, but because he was convinced that the ramifications of the whole question were such that with no propriety could it be referred to any particular committee.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, suggested that this project would entail immense patronage on the Administration, which would have the appointment of at least eight thousand employes to take charge of the telegraphic business, which fact made the proposition an appalling one to him and would control his vote against it.

Mr. DAWES admitted that there were undoubtedly difficulties in the way, but that fact rather rendered it more appropriate that the subject should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. NIBLACK conceded that there were many reasons why it should go to a select committee instead of a standing one, but he should be unwilling to trust any committee that was specially organized for the purpose. The temptation would be absolutely too great. The Committee would have no other business to attend to, and would be the focus around which all influences would be brought to bear in favor of the scheme.

Mr. FARNSWORTH understood that it was proposed to incorporate with every post-office in the country that had a sufficient number of inhabitants a telegraph office, and to make every Postmaster a telegraph operator, or else to appoint an expert to operate the telegraph. The Government would thus have cognizance of all the private, confidential and financial business of the people. Every member of Congress would be importuned by his constituents to make their Post-office a telegraph station. The Post-office Committee has been appointed without reference to this subject, and might therefore be presumed to be quite as fair as one that would be appointed specially. As a general rule, the best and fairest Committees were the Standing Committees of the House. He was willing to admit that he had gone over the whole subject of postal telegraphs, and had for weeks and weeks listened to arguments for and against the proposition, and was against the whole scheme. The success of the system in Great Britain or any thickly-settled old country, where no new Post-office had been established for fifty years, formed no criterion for this country and those institutions. The whole thing was monstrous in any way that it could be regarded.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, remarked that the question of ocean cables was in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and moved that that point be stricken off the pending resolution. (To this Mr. DAWES assented, and the resolution was modified accordingly.) He did not think it absolutely necessary to have this subject referred to a select committee, although it involved questions of great importance. He thought it best for the interests of the country, and for the business of the House, that select committees should be avoided, whenever there was a permanent standing committee to which the subject could appropriately be referred.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said he had been a member of the Select Committee which had had charge of the subject last Congress, and that the cost and effect of the project had been understated today. There were now some 5,000 telegraph stations in the country, with 77,000 miles of line, and 7,000 employes. Under the Government plan there would be at least 20,000 telegraph offices, 150,000 miles of line and 25,000 employes. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. RANDALL,) had understated the cost nearly one-half.

Mr. RANDALL—I always like to be on the safe side.

Mr. BECK—And the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. NIBLACK) will find that instead of increasing the Government officials by eight thousand they would be increased by twenty-five thousand. The minority of the Committee had stated in its report last Congress, the great objection to the project was, that the Government Telegraph would be used for political purposes through an army of office-holders. The facilities for thus using the wire would be a temptation so strong, and would be so difficult to detect that it might well be doubted whether the Administration would refrain from such use of them. I believe that the Committee on Appropriations is the proper Committee to consider the subject, for that Committee would be very careful in recommending anything that would take from the people not thirty-five million but nearly seventy million dollars. He did not believe that the Committee would ever sanction such a scheme, or ever consider it for a moment.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that Mr. DAWES had, with his usual adroitness in debate, sought to place him in the position of finding fault with the Speaker. He would not take back anything he had said, but could reiterate the statement that the Pacific Railroad Committee had been composed originally, not by the present but by the then Speaker, of members avowedly in the interest of the railroad. It was customary when a select committee was to be appointed on any given subject to choose a majority of those who were favorable to the proposition, and therefore he wished to stop this scheme of plunder right at the threshold. He was informed that originally the whole of the telegraph line had not cost more than two or three millions, and now the Company had the effrontery to go to Congress and ask that its property be taken by the Government at its present appreciated value. He would oppose the scheme, because, if carried out, it would place the whole private and business transactions of the people under the scrutiny of Government officials. The country had had enough experience of attempts of that kind, and he wished to have no further steps taken in that direction. He hoped that the House would squelch the thing at once. Here was a beautiful specimen of civil service reform of which they had heard so much, increasing the employes of the Government by 25,000 at one piece of legislation.

Mr. DAWES said he did not know why Mr. RANDALL criticised a former committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. RANDALL—Simply for its acts as exhibited in the legislation of the country.

Mr. DAWES—Does the gentleman make any such imputation on the present Committee on the Pacific Railroad?

Mr. RANDALL—I have expressed no opinion on that subject.

Mr. DAWES—Then there was no occasion for that part of the gentleman's remarks. If he has no complaint to make against the present Speaker in that regard, there is no propriety in his argument.

Mr. RANDALL—I referred to it simply as an instance of select committees.

Mr. DAWES did not see why the impartiality of the Speaker should be quesioned in the selection of a special committee more than of a standing committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, inquired whether it was not the parliamentary rule to appoint, on special committees, a majority of the friends of the measure.

Mr. DAWES understood it to be a parliamentary rule, when a matter is submitted to a select committee, that a majority of the Committee shall be in favor of so submitting it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the rule did not go further, and require a majority to be in favor of the project.

Mr. DAWES did not understand that there was any project recommended here. The statement by Mr. RANDALL that the telegraph asked Congress to purchase its property at an enormous rate, showed that that gentleman did not understand the relation of the matter any more than a baby. [Laughter.] The Western Union Telegraph Company was arraigning itself with all its power and influence against any such proposition.

Mr. BECK remarked that while the Western Union Telegraph Company had opposed the project last Congress, he understood it to have changed its position, and to be now anxious for it.

Mr. DAWES said that that fact would not commend the matter to his approval, but this was not the time to enter into the merits of the whole subject. The only question was as to its reference.

After further discussion by Messrs. PALMER, of Iowa, and GARFIELD, of Ohio, in favor of, and by Messrs. CONNOR, of Texas, and KING, of Missouri, in opposition to its reference to a special committee, the vote was taken and the subject was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The vote was subsequently taken in the House and that action confirmed—105 to 98.

THE NEW LOAN.

Mr. COX, of New-York, moved the reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the part of the Message relating to the new loan, and he commented on the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with it. The motion was rejected, and the subject was left with the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee then rose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The resignation of Mr. WASHBURN, recently elected Governor of Massachusetts, was presented to the House.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Labor Bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture, with a view to the compilation of statistics and a more complete recognition of the rights of the laboring classes. Adopted.

The House then, at 3¼ P. M., adjourned.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Senator Trumbull Asserted to Have Declared his Unwillingness to Run as a Conservative Candidate Against Grant—His Views of the Approaching Campaign.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

I have just had detailed to me by a prominent Southern politician the particulars of a conversation, had within the last day or two, with Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois. My informant, who is himself an Ex-United States Senator, states that he met Judge TRUMBULL in the library of Congress, and that, after exchanging friendly salutations, he asked the Senator whether he would consent to the use of his name as a conservative candidate for the Presidency against Gen. GRANT. The Illinois statesman replied with more than usual emphasis: "No, Sir, I would not." "And why not?"

"For many reasons." Judge TRUMBULL said in substance: "In the first place I am satisfied where I am. I consider a seat in the Senate of the United States a position in which I can be more useful than any other, and I believe it to be as honorable as any under the Government if its duties be efficiently and properly discharged. In the next place, I do not agree with the programme which has been marked out by those who refuse to support the candidacy of the President for re-election. I am conscious of the need of many reforms, and I am daily striving to accomplish them. But I do not believe that a revolution of parties would be salutary. I do not believe either the people of the North or South are ready to profit by a such a change."

"And why not?" "Because the people of the South have really accepted nothing, and are not willing to co-operate with the liberals of the North in settling the practical relations of society on a sure and generous basis. I know that the South has much to complain of. But so have the liberal Republicans. It is not the rebel element, perhaps, but the nature of things, that the South should not realize the complete overthrow of the old order and the necessity for a complete change of the domestic policy. I believe that the defeat of Gen. GRANT would involve a reaction at the South whose consequences would be even worse than the present state of affairs."

"Don't you think Gen. GRANT meditates the permanent usurpation of the Executive office?" "No, I do not. My opinion is that Gen. GRANT is, in the main, a conservative man. He has made mistakes. But I cannot say they justify his removal."

"What are your personal relations?" "Very friendly. I have opposed some of his measures, but I have no personal feeling against him, and, indeed, this is one of the reasons why it is disagreeable to have my name mentioned in the connection you name."

"The Southern Democracy would support you with pleasure." "You are mistaken. The Democracy is yet too strong in numbers to disband, for that is the meaning of the passive policy. Three millions of Democratic voters can not afford to sell themselves to two or three hundred thousand Republican voters, and that for a mess of pottage which the Republicans and not the Democrats are to enjoy. I don't believe they will do it. I think the passive policy already a failure."

"Like the new departure?" "No, not exactly. The new departure was a necessity, win or lose. Had the Democrats not adopted it, but in its place had adopted the platform of 1868, they would have been still more disastrously beaten. The new departure made no recruits because the people did not believe it honest. The Democratic Party leaders did what they could no longer avoid—that is, accept the amendments—and the Republicans have to thank such writers as Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. FORSYTHE that the step in advance did not make further inroads. By 1876 the issues of the war, the amendments and the Kuklux will be out of the way, and there may be a new and complete reorganization of parties. But not now."

"What do you think of the Kuklux?" "They may be exaggerated. But there is enough of unpunished violence at the South to justify the newspapers in all the outcry they are making. This alone would beat the Democracy."

"Then you think the fight next year will be a straight-out party affair?" "I think it will be as far as the Republicans are concerned. The party is not really divided. Its internal discussions merely exhibit the exercise of individual free-will, and do it good and not harm. It will act as a body, and I think will poll a larger vote than it did in 1868, no matter what frame-work or what candidates are opposed to it. The people believe in the Republican Party on account of its liberal discussions."

I am assured in saying that the opinions of Senator TRUMBULL are also the opinions of Senator SUMNER.

THE ARMY.

Report of Gen. Sherman to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The report of Gen. SHERMAN is very brief. He says:

A review of the division annual reports will, I feel assured, satisfy the Secretary of War that in whatever sphere of labor our troops have been employed, whether in maintaining good faith with our neighbors on the North or on the Mexican border, in repressing Indian invasions and outbreaks, in protecting the well-disposed inhabitants of the South, or the sparsely-settled-frontiers of the West, in aiding the revenue officers in the discharge of their unpleasant duties, and in sustaining the United States Marshals and Courts, everywhere, they have displayed a zeal and intelligence worthy of their good fame established in the past. As Gen. HALLECK recommends, however, it is eminently to be desired that the sphere of action of the army, in the quasi civil cases, should be better defined by statute, but in the absence of such statute we can only rely upon the intelligence and good sense of the officers specially engaged. Thus far few mistakes, if any, have been made, and the conduct of the troops has met the hearty approval of the Courts, the civil officers and even of the inhabitants against whom they have been compelled to act. In order to maintain the military establishment within the limits prescribed in the act of July 15, 1870, each company must be kept below its proportionate standard, and the consequence is that many of the companies at distant and inaccessible posts fall below a number fit for efficient military service, and it is simply an impossibility to guard against this result, and I do hope Congress will remove the restriction and give the President the discretionary power to keep the companies up to a standard ranging between sixty and one hundred privates according to the nature of the service required of the troops. Such a measure would add very much to the efficiency, and would rarely if ever carry the aggregate strength of the active army above the standard of 30,000 men now fixed by law. Gen. SHERMAN again earnestly recommends "the great necessity that new regulations be provided for the government of the army, and that some uniform system of tactics be adopted, embracing common principles for handling all the arms of the service when brought under a common commander. The whole theory of army movements is based on the fact that one responsible head should control masses of men, and this cannot efficiently be done where one set of tactics is used for infantry, another for cavalry and still another for artillery. I am convinced from experience that this is perfectly practicable and easy of execution, and care little whose particular system is adopted as a basis, because other changes will occur in the progress of time, and the beginning is all that is asked for on some intelligent plan likely to result in ultimate good.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Dolby Troupe—Collapse of the Great New Party Conference—A Steamer on the Severn Blown Ashore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. GEORGE DOLBY, who was last in Washington with the lamented DICKENS, revisits the city as the manager of the Santley troupe, who give two concerts here on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

ANOTHER INDIAN JUNKETING PARTY.

The Winnebago Chiefs have asked permission to come to Washington, as RED CLOUD and his chiefs did some time since, in the interest of their tribe. The patents for the eighty acres public lands for head rights under treaty stipulations have been delayed in issuing, and these patents are desired. They also want to expend $100,000 of the money appropriated for their removal to their new reservation, in buildings and permanent improvements. It is doubtful if the request of the Chiefs for a free excursion to Washington will be granted, but the rest of their desires will probably be acceded to.

A DEPARTMENT OF PATENTS.

Commissioner LEGGETT, of the Patent Office, is preparing some important recommendations to send to Congress, among others that the Patent Office be raised to the grade of a department, having similar relations to the other Departments that the Agricultural now does, reporting directly to the President, but without a position in the Cabinet. There is little doubt that such a position will be some time given to the office, and the Commissioner will try to show that the time has now come.

THE "HARRISBURG CONFERENCE."

The High Conference, to devise ways and means for the defeat of Gen. GRANT, has again come to a premature end by the collapse of the chief conferee, S. P. CUMMINGS, the head centre of the Massachusetts St. Crispins who shook the dust of Washington from his feet to-night, and left the city in a state of deep disgust, declaring in indignant tones that there were men engaged in this movement who were not fit to be associated with, and that he would have nothing to do with them, indeed his indignation found expression in even more forcible terms. It is surmised that some of the conferees have snubbed the head centre.

THE BINCKLEY-ROLLINS CASE.

BINCKLEY, the defeated plaintiff in the suit against Ex-Commissioner ROLLINS, has given notice of an appeal of his case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

STORM ON THE SEVERN.

A special dispatch from Annapolis, Md., today, states that the steamer *Massachusetts* was blown ashore at Sycamore Point, opposite that city, during the heavy gale of last night. The passengers were supposed to be safe. A portion of the freight however was thrown overboard. The gale continued up to 3 o'clock today.

MEXICO.

Success of the Rebels—Terrific Engagement.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Dec. 5.—A courier has just arrived with news from Saltillo up to 8:20 A. M. of the 2d inst. The rebel General, TREVINO, has taken Saltillo, with heavy loss on both sides.

The Government troops still hold possession of the French fort on the outskirts of the city. The rebels control the position from two points, and its surrender is hourly expected. QUIROGA, a rebel commander of the line, is organizing in Monterey for further operations.

CORTINA, the Government commander of the river, still waits the result of TREVINO and QUIROGA'S movements. The commander here conceals all news. This is considered by the people as favorable to the Government.

Telegraphic and mail communication with the interior is entirely suspended.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Missouri Legislature will meet to-morrow, at Jefferson City.

Gen. D. E. SICKLES and bride have arrived in London, on their way to the United States.

The annexation of the diamond fields to the English dominions in South Africa has been completed.

The California Legislature met yesterday, but did not organize. It is expected the Legislature will organize today.

Violent storms have visited the "Diamond District," South Africa, causing great damage to property and serious loss of life.

The Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico assembled at Santa Fé. The Republicans united and controlled the organization of both houses.

The barn and wagon-house of HEZEKIAH ANDREWS, in Hillsdale, were burned on Thursday night, with a large quantity of hay, oats and straw.

Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, sent a message to the lower branch of the Legislature vetoing the bill repealing the Women's Suffrage act.

Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, advices represent that eight whalers, including all those which escaped destruction in the Arctic, have refitted and sailed.

MATHEW DELANY, a trackman on the Hudson River Railroad, was run over by the Poughkeepsie special train, at Spuyten Duyvel, yesterday, and instantly killed.

A fire in Barraboo, Wis., on Monday, burned the stores of BOWER, ABERT, & Co., LONG, CAMP & Co., the Express Office, Sauk County Bank, and several other smaller buildings.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, formerly a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and late of New-York, died at his residence in Newark, N. J., on Monday night, at the age of sixty-nine.

Two freight trains collided on the Albany and Boston Railroad, near Schodac, on Monday, injuring a fireman, an engineer and a brakeman; the latter had his legs crushed and will probably die.

PATRICK KING, GEORGE WESTLEY, OWEN MCDONALD and MICHAEL CORBETT attempted to cross the Monongahela River at Braddacks field, in a skiff, on Monday night, when they were run down by a tow-boat, and all drowned.

The barns and sheds belonging to HORATIO SMITH, near Spencertown village, Columbia County, N. Y., were burned on Saturday night, with sixty tons of hay and the entire crop of rye and oats.

Major UPHAM, commanding at Fort Scott, Kansas, has received orders from the War Department to remove all the white settlers from the Osage Reservation. There are about 600 families, or 3,500 persons on these lands.

The City Council of Springfield, Mass., have appointed a committee to extend the hospitalities of the city to the Grand Duke ALEXIS, who will arrive there by a special train from New-York, at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

It is rumored that the Duke of AUMALE and the Prince of JOINVILLE have officially intimated to President THIERS their intention to occupy the seats in the Chamber of Deputies to which they have been elected.

HIRAM D. WOOD, Superintendent of Public Schools in Nashua, N. H., in a fit of insanity, on Monday night, cut his throat with a pocket-knife, and then jumped from his chamber-window, breaking his leg. He is probably fatally injured.

The Fijians who do not recognize the sovereignty of King EBENEZER I., recently made a raid on the plantations and killed several laborers. The whites from Levuka in retaliation burned one of their villages and killed fifteen natives.

Full returns from all the wards in Pittsburg, Penn., except six, which cannot materially change the result, elect BLACKMORE (Independent) Mayor, over MORGAN, (Republican,) by 1,274 majority. MAGIE (Republican) is elected City Treasurer by about 1,000 majority.

The investigation into the burning of the steamer *City of New-London* by the Government officials at New-London has been terminated, and the report is being prepared in New-York. The search for Mr. MORTON'S body has been temporarily suspended on account of the ice.

Mr. LOWE, Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a lecture at Halifax, England, on Monday night, on primary education, made an appeal in favor of monarchy, warmly defending the Queen from the accusations made by Sir CHARLES DILKE, and censuring, in terms of characteristic bitterness, that gentleman's conduct and public utterances.

The number of marine disasters on the lakes during the present season, as reported by Capt. HALL, marine reporter for Detroit, is 1,167, of which 225 were collisions, 280 went ashore, 31 burned, 26 capsized, 19 foundered, 132 sprung a leak, 65 were water-logged, 60 were dismasted, 110 lost deck-loads, and 10 were explosions.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Trials at Columbia—State Finances.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—In the Kuklux trial today, Mr. STANBERY, for the defense, moved to quash the indictment against CROSBY and others upon these, among other grounds: That the names of the persons injured are not mentioned in the indictment; that the Grand Jury had decided as to the law instead of the facts; that the indictment was defective in stating the deprivation of the right to vote as taking place at a future date; that the Constitution and laws of the United States do not secure to any citizen the right to vote, and that the State and not the Federal Courts must redress such personal grievances as those complained of. Mr. STANBERY argued two hours in support of his objections. Mr. CINBER, for the Government, asked for time, and will reply to-morrow.

In the Legislature today a number of financial bills were introduced, among which were bills for the cancellation of all unsigned State bonds for obtaining possession of the sterling bonds now in New-York, and for obtaining a full exhibit of all expenses since September.

Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and CORBIN, for the Government, made elaborate replies to Mr. STANBERRY'S argument of yesterday. The main point of both replies being that the indictment was drawn in the exact words of the Congressional statute, and was therefore patent. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON will begin his closing argument for the defense, on motion to quash, at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

A Snow-Bound Train on the Union Pacific—Intense Cold at Omaha—Canal Navigation.

OMAHA, Dec. 5.—The Union Pacific train eastward was reported, yesterday, as snow-bound at Elm Creek, and could make no further progress. Two engines were sent to its assistance, and have either run off the track or been disabled. The storm has been severe along the whole length of the road. The thermometer is 16° below zero this morning. JOHN DELANEY, a lawyer of this City, was found last night with his arms and legs frozen, having fallen from the sidewalk and severely injured himself. His life will probably be saved by the amputation of his feet.

The snow on the Pacific Railroad is reported as still drifting. The freight-train going West, struck a snow-drift today, west of Sherman, which piled twenty freight-cars together in ruins. Several other trains are reported off the track, or disabled, west of Cheyenne. Some of the passengers now at Laramie complain of the bad treatment of the Division Superintendent and the hotel-keeper at Laramie. The train which left here on Saturday last was blocked in the snow at Pine Bluff, and returned to Sidney this afternoon, to await the clearing of the track. The train due here from the West on Sunday was fastened in the snow at Elm Creek, Sunday and Monday, but is expected here this evening. A number of engines are reported off the track between here and Cheyenne, forced off by snow-drifts. The western end of the road is in a still worse condition, and the road is practically blocked for the present. It has been discovered that several of the cast-iron cylinders sustaining the new high bridge across the Missouri River at this place have been badly cracked by the frost, between high and low water mark. The supply of coal in this vicinity having been nearly exhausted, many are using corn for fuel.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—The Mississippi River is choked with ice below this city. The ferry-boats have stopped running.

ST. CATHARINE, Ont., Dec. 5.—The canal is again frozen. The weather was very cold this morning with a high wind. But few vessels and only four propellers are coming down. The vessels will have to lay up, but the propellers will get through.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 5.—The weather is very cold, with a high wind and snow.

The Cold Weather in this City.

Jack Frost has paid us a visit in his usual fashion, coming down on New-York like a thief in the night, laying icy fingers on the barometer, scaring the mercury almost down into the bulb, visiting the pantry, giving death kisses to apples, pears and grapes, slyly cracking a tumbler here and a jug there, freezing the water in the pipes so that they will burst handsomely when the thaw comes, and playing the mischief generally. These pranks he performed in the houses. Outside he turned the pavements into sheets of iron, slippery as glass, over which the poor horses toiled with dreadful pangs. He pinched the toes and fingers of the poor little Arabs of the streets, and chapped and cracked the hands of workmen on new buildings. To these he was a terrible fellow.

But there were many who cheered his advent rapturously, and shouted with joy that the good jolly Jack Frost had come. There were little children delighted with the beautiful designs he had drawn on the windows for them, and larger children eager for a good skating time. "The ice will bear to-morrow," was echoed in many a house. "Ma, if the ice bears to-morrow, will you give me a pair of skates," was asked of many a fond mother. The *jeunesse dorée* immediately commenced settling the preparations for the ice carnival, which will probably come off today in Central Park. It is to be hoped that as the continuation of this cold weather is very probable, some steps will be taken to prevent much hardship to the poor, to whom Winter is so terrible. Yesterday was especially cold, for, with the thermometer at 20° in the middle of the day, there was a keen, cutting wind that made its way to the very bones. As night fell the mercury sank steadily until it reached 14°. From all the signal offices comes a warning cry to prepare for very cold weather, so the charitable associations that provide coal for the fireless may unhesitatingly act as if Jack Frost were a certain visitor for some time to come.

A poor man named AZEL P. NEWKIRK was found dead yesterday morning in one of the cells of Jefferson Market Police Court. He had been arrested the day previous and placed in the ice-cold prison box. Shortly afterward he was removed, being unwell, down stairs. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was alive, but at 6 he was found dead; his death, it is alleged, being accelerated by the extreme cold. Yesterday morning the prisoners at Jefferson Market were crying, the cold was so fearful. The pipes in the box connecting with the hydrant had frozen and burst, and the walls and floor were soaked with water. The officers say a supply of coal is much required.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5—7 P. M.—The area of lowest barometer has moved, since Monday afternoon, north-eastward over Nova Scotia, beyond our stations. Brisk and high north-west winds continue from Lake Erie to New-Jersey and Maine, with snow on the lower lakes, but clear weather on the Atlantic coast. The winds have subsided on the upper lakes and south of Pennsylvania, and have veered to south from Texas to Lake Superior. The highest barometer is central in Tennessee and Mississippi. An area of low pressure, with cloudy weather and rising temperature, has advanced eastward into Nebraska and Dakota. Rain continues in Oregon; clear weather in California.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Wednesday in the Middle and Eastern States, and to a less extent in the South Atlantic States; falling barometer throughout the Mississippi Valley, with increasing southerly winds and threatening weather, and possibly rain on the Louisiana and Texas coasts; cloudy weather from Arkansas to Lake Michigan and westward; north-west winds back to south-west, with rising temperature on the lower lakes, with cloudy and clearing weather.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue this evening at Cape May, New-York, New-London, Boston, Portland, Oswego, Rochester, Cleveland, Buffalo and Toledo.

Bankruptcy Decision by Judge Blatchford.

Judge BLATCHFORD gave a decision, yesterday, in the involuntary bankruptcy case of ELLIS & JAQUAYS, holding that the whole of the dividends declared to ELLIS, BUTTON & EATON, growing out of the connection of ELLIS with both firms, is not payable to the petitionary creditors, but that the proportion due ELLIS should be retained by the assignee to await the action of other creditors.

EUROPE AND CUBA.

Organization of the French National Assembly.

President Thiers Opposing the Admission of the Orleans Princes.

Partial Destruction of the Hotel Du Louvre by Fire.

The Condition of the Prince of Wales Improving.

A Papal Letter Against the Italian Parliament.

FRANCE.

Organization of the Assembly—Thiers' Message—Status of the Orleans Princes Who Claim Seats—An Interview with Thiers.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The National Assembly effected an organization today by re-electing President GREVY and the Vice-Presidents of the last session. The report that President THIERS had sent his message to the Assembly was premature. Although its contents are known, it has not yet been received or published. It is rumored that M. THIERS withholds the document because he is averse to declaring himself in favor of the admission of the ORLEANS Princes to the Chamber; and some avowal on this point is expected in his forthcoming message, the more especially as it is supposed that he has received notification that the Princes intend to claim their right to seats as legally-elected representatives of the people. The status of the ORLEANS Princes promises to be one of the leading questions before the Assembly. Bills restoring to them their confiscated estates and all their rights as citizens of France are preparing, and will be introduced at an early day. It is anticipated that these measures will give rise to long and exciting debates. The extreme Left wing will meet them with propositions for a general amnesty, which setting free the thousands of Communists still held prisoners in the hulks and elsewhere will be considered only an equitable complement of the act of justice proposed to be done to the House of ORLEANS. The President, with his well-known conscientiousness, hesitates to commit himself on subjects as productive of agitation. *La République Française*, a Radical organ, says the Left will not take the initiative in moving the return of the Assembly and Government to Paris, but there is no reason to doubt that the removal will be effected during this session of the Legislature.

A decree appears this evening appointing M. BIRON Ambassador to the German Empire, to reside at Berlin.

LATER.—President THIERS appears to have made up his mind to oppose the admission of the ORLEANS Princes to the National Assembly; for the Princes today waited upon M. THIERS for the purpose of listening to an exposition of the reasons influencing him against their taking seats in the Legislature, and of endeavoring by argument to change his decision. The President received the Princes courteously, but owing to the pressure of public business was unable to hear or reply to them today. He, however, appointed an interview for Friday next, at which time he will be prepared to develop fully his reasons for restraining them from taking seats in the Assembly.

Great Fire in Paris—Partial Destruction of the Hotel du Louvre.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—A great fire occurred today in the splendid arcades of the Hotel du Louvre, which contain many of the most elegant shops in Paris. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the flames were extinguished before any injury had been done to the palace itself. The loss to the store-keepers is immense.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales Improving—Cowper Memorial—A Papal Letter Against the Italian Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 5—11 A. M.—The morning bulletin from Sandringham says the Prince of WALES passed a comfortable night. The progress of his case is satisfactory; the symptoms continued to indicate a slow but steady improvement. It is understood that the fever, though severe, has at no time been beyond the control of the medical attendants of His Royal Highness. Public apprehension as to the result has measureably subsided.

A memorial to the poet COWPER, to be erected at Berkhampstead, is contemplated; and subscriptions from the admirers of the author of the "Task," in the United States, are desired.

ROME, Dec. 5.—The promulgation of an Encyclical from the Pope against the installation of the Italian Parliament in Rome is expected in a few days.

CUBA.

Gov. Roberts of Havana Removed—Arrival of the Nipsic—Feeling on Gen. Grant's Message.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Señor MORENO, the successor of ROBERTS, has assumed the Governorship of Havana. Official telegrams from Madrid deny the report of the removal of Captain-General VALMASEDA. The telegraph line between Las Tunas and Santiago de Cuba, which for a long time has been interrupted by the Cuban insurgents, will be in working order again in a few days. Several prominent insurgents have lately surrendered to the Government, among them Gens. CORNELIO, PORRO, and VARONA, and the two RICAS. Other prominent insurgents have issued manifestoes at Puerto Principe and other places, to their countrymen, saying that the revolution is finished, and calling upon all to lay down their arms and remain peaceable. The only rebels now in the field are plantation negroes, who are headed by negroes, and a few whites. These parties, owing to misdemeanors committed by them, or their tenacity, refuse to surrender. The manifestoes recently issued by ex-insurgents have been extensively circulated, and are having a good effect.

It is reported that URQUIZA has also surrendered. URQUIZA was the successor of the noted rebel leader PANCHO VEGA, who was incapacitated for service some time ago. It is reported that VEGA has made his escape to Jamaica. The only body of rebels of importance remaining near Las Tunas is commanded by VINCENTE GARCIA, who is reported to have 250 men. Eight columns of troops are pursuing GARCIA'S forces. The public confidence of the city is being restored.

The United States war steamer *Nipsic* arrived here from Pensacola yesterday. The carrying of negroes from the Eastern Department to work on the plantations in the Western Department has been prohibited. President GRANT'S Message was the subject of general discussion here today. The portion relating to Americans holding slaves is universally approved. The number of Americans owning plantations or otherwise interested in holding slaves in Cuba is very large.

GERMANY.

The New Coinage Law—The Amalgamation of the Law Codes—The Religious Question—The Emperor to the Bishops—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

The House has just passed the Ministerial measure providing for a new national coinage, and as both Government and the Federal Council have already given their assent, we may presume that the bill will shortly pass into law. The new Coinage law constitutes, as you may remember, one of the most conspicuous reforms promised in the Imperial speech, and is prized by the country as one of the most important attainments of the present session. The vivacity and animation with which the debate was carried on bear sufficient testimony of the interest with which the measure was, and is still regarded. The defenders of the franc and florin system were early beaten to flight, but the Representatives of the smaller States made a gallant stand for the rights of their own masters, thus causing some little indignation among the Prussians and the "Great German" Party, and exciting—thanks to the German weakness for scientific controversy—a dispute between learned men on a very subtle question, namely, if the right of regulating the coinage and the right of minting ought to be considered as identical or not. The smaller States took the latter view, and upon M. VON PFRETZSCHNER, the Bavarian Government delegate, being encountered for such a proposition with mirthful astonishment on the part of the house, his colleagues of Saxony and Wurtemburg, Messrs. SCHMALZ and VON MITTNACHT, were not slow to strengthen his position by hastening to his succor. An animated struggle took place on the question of the imperial effigy, which Count MUNSTER moved should be impressed on every piece, wherever coined. Prince BISMARCK warded off this attack on the sovereign rights of smaller Princes with a sort of good-natured pity. He did not consider the time suitable for encroaching too far on the privileges of his protégés, and informed the Deputies that they would do well to profit by his example, and not in every case say and demand exactly what they thought and wished, but adapt their words to the times. It was again urged to alter the coinage so as to make it international, but the proposal fell through at the recommendation both of Government and the leading political economists. As for an adoption of the French standard, there was little to be said for it. In the present poverty of France, most members dreaded a danger of that unfortunate country's dragging Germany into trouble with it. At any rate, Germany would be exposed to the importation of light silver money, the restrictions in France on the coinage of franc pieces being very insufficient. Also, there is a danger of the country's being flooded with French paper money, if the standard is once accepted. As for the English standard, the main objection appears to be the absence of a withdrawal of light pieces by the Bank of England. The bank, on meeting with light pieces, contents itself with breaking them in two and returning them to their owner. Consequently, very few light pieces find their way into the bank, most being landed from one party to the other, and the danger is especially great of their being sent to Germany, where they would be considered safe. Also, commercial members urged that, as payments for one country to the other are rarely effected in gold, and if they are, by weight and not by tale, the adoption of the English standard would be useless, while Government stuck to its first objection that diplomatical negotiations must necessarily precede the establishment of international coinage. Two important amendments were inserted at Dr. BAMBERGER'S suggestion. In the first place the thirty-mark piece was abandoned in spite of the vigorous resistance of Government; in the second, the groschen, in Northern Germany practically the unit by which small payments are regulated, has been dropped, and the mark is made henceforth divisible only by the figure of a hundred. Insignificant as this enactment seems, it affects the small commerce of the country more than any other provision. The poor people calculate by groschens, at the customary fairs the groschen is a standing value, and many manufacturers restrict themselves to the manufacture of "groschen wares." On this account Government objected; but it will be a mercy to have those nasty thin disks of red copper, at one time graced with a thin coating of silver which is in the generality of cases long worn off, really of no value except as tokens, eliminated from the coinage. Fortunately for the public, it has been provided that worn out silver coin shall be withdrawn from circulation at the expense of the Imperial Exchequer, and that no silver coin of a lower standard than the legal shall be minted anywhere. The Liberals also carried a resolution that the Chancellor of the Empire shall be requested to lay a bill supplementing the present before the House by next Spring, rather against the Chancellor's own wish. Vice-Chancellor VON DELBRUCK, in his superior's name, declined to pledge himself to any such action, and it therefore seems doubtful if any more will be done for the present. The aim of the Liberals and "Great Germans" is to abolish the right of coinage now exercised by the smaller Princes, but Prince BISMARCK is anxious to keep the latter in good humor by leaving them their worthless privileges, though he absorbs the important ones. To my observations on the Coinage law I may add a short statistical notice on the circulation of paper currency in North Germany, which the debate has brought under public notice. It appears that of the North German States only the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, the Principality of Lippe, and the three free towns, Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, do not circulate paper money. The amount issued by the other sixteen States represents the figure of 40,652,742 thalers. Of this amount, 20,478,000 thalers belong to Prussia—but only 18,250,000 of real circulating currency, 2,250,000 being notes of the banks of advance, issued only in the anomalous periods of war; 12,000,000 are Saxon money, 2,457,142 Hessian, and the remainder is the property of the other thirteen States.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE LAW CODES.

For many years it has been the desire of the German Liberals, the parliamentary representatives of whom are for the most part taken from the class of lawyers, to devise a common code of law, or at least a skeleton code, imparting common features to its diversified reproductions throughout Germany. The very fact of the Liberal members being lawyers, and opposing as their aim the establishment of a "State of Law" versus BISMARCK'S "Military State," may have much to do with the aspirations springing in the first instance from the legal *métier*. It has, however, found a ready echo among the public, and has thus come to embody now one of the prominent features of the "national" programme. M. LASHER, the leader of the "National Liberal" Party, and as such, though an Israelite—one of the pet protégés of the great "Iron Prince," started this topic in Parliament on Wednesday. The motion was ultimately carried by a large majority, but not without emphatic protest from the South Germans, and, as Government is hardly favorable to the project, at least until it is further matured, the parliamentary victory cannot count for very much. For criminal law, a general basis has already been supplied, and a code providing general identical features is already in force. With regard to civil law, the amalgamation offers far more obstacles, for the existing codes have, in progress of time, become so popular in their respective districts, that nobody likes to adopt his neighbor's, in which he detects a mote, while overlooking the beam possibly in his own. As a rule, the South Germans have more liberal laws than the Northerners, though the Prussian code has been recently very much improved by amalgamation with the Hanoverian, for which task the present Minister of Justice, Dr. LEONHARDT, though a Hanoverian, was appointed to his post in 1866. Strange to say, the code that would be most regretted if parted with is the Code Napoleon, still in force in some of the western provinces.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

The question of law leads me on to one of far greater consequence, and of so puzzling an aspect at present that it is difficult to give a clear account of it. As a motion brought in by the Bavarian Government seems to indicate, King LEWIS finds his patience with the Bishops at an end, and proposes to assert his authority. The Bavarian proposal is that it should be made penal (by imprisonment up to two years) to use the pulpit for speeches of a political character. What the fate of this motion will be it is impossible to foretell. The popular motto being, "A free Church in a free State," public opinion in general is altogether against it. On the whole, the Bavarian clergy has been less forward and less violent of late. Some excommunications and some other squabbles have taken place, but much fewer than some weeks ago. The priests finding their hold on the people slipping gradually from their hands, have reversed their tactics, and consented to christen, confirm, marry and bury persons about whose or whose parents' loyalty to the infallibility dogma they are not sure, or, sometimes, even though they were aware that they were dealing with a black sheep of their flock. The fact is, however Government may wink at Ultramontanism in the North, the Bavarian Ministry is frightened at it. If the clergy knew how to manage the Catholic people they would be far more powerful than Government itself, and in the Chamber the majority are Ultramontane, the two component sections of that party having—as today's papers inform us—struck a new and firm alliance. Thus the Bavarian Government is controled at home, and is therefore desirous of enlisting what allies it can on its side. In Prussia the religious question has advanced another step by the publication of the Bishop's manifesto to King WILLIAM and the latter's reply. The former is dated Sept. 7, the latter Oct. 14. As it is of importance, and the language is considered of as great consequence as the matter, I append the translation in full, premising that the Bishops, in complaining of various infractions of the agreement subsisting between the Roman Catholic Church and the Prussian State by acts of the ministry of public worship and education, give their remonstrance the form not of a petition but a protest, speaking out boldly and singly, and as an example one special case in which a religious teacher at the Roman Catholic gymnasium at Braunsberg has been kept in office in spite of the remonstrances of the Bishops of the diocese on account of his open adherence to "old Catholic" doctrines.

THE EMPEROR TO THE BISHOPS.

The Emperor's reply is directed to the Archbishop of Cologne, and is couched in the following terms:

"In the manifesto addressed to us by your Eminence, in conjunction with several other bishops, measures taken by my Government in matters of higher education in conformity with the existing laws are represented as open and illegal interference in matters of faith and of the Church, and as an undisguised coercion of conscience! And your Eminence professes yourself induced formally to protest against all such interference in matters of faith and internal law of the Catholic Church! After the bishops of the Catholic Church, and especially His Holiness the Pope himself, have hitherto uniformly acknowledged the Catholic Church to enjoy a favored position in Prussia such as it holds scarcely in any other country, I am surprised to find in a manifesto of Prussian bishops echoes of a language by which attempts have been made in Parliament and in the Press to shake the deserved confidence with which my Catholic subjects have hitherto regarded my Government. Your Eminence knows that no change has taken place in this legislation, which hitherto enjoyed the approbation of the Catholic episcopacy; nor has your Eminence named any law in your manifesto that my Government is supposed to have infringed. If, on the other hand, occurrences have taken place within the Catholic Church in consequence of which its hitherto satisfactory relations with the State are threatened in Prussia with an interruption, I cannot pretend to feel myself called to give an opinion entering on dogmatic questions on this fact; it will rather be the task of my Government to endeavor, in the way of legislation, to effect a legal solution of the recent conflicts between temporal and ecclesiastical authorities, so far as they cannot be avoided altogether. Until this has been accomplished in a constitutional manner, it is my duty to maintain the existing laws in force, and, in conformity with them, to protect every Prussian in his rights. The task of replying in detail to the charges against my Government, addressed to me by your eminence, I leave to my Government. I had hoped that the influential elements within the Catholic Church, which formerly showed themselves averse to the national movement under Prussian guidance, would, after the constitutional reformation of the German Empire, have accorded their voluntary support to the peaceable development of that Empire in the interest of political order. The friendly expressions with which his Holiness, the Pope, saluted me in a letter of his own writing on the establishment of the Empire, made me hope so. But even if this hope is not verified, no disabusing experience in this matter will ever prevent my still inforcing in future that in my kingdom every creed shall enjoy the full measure of freedom compatible with the rights of others, and the equality before the law of all. In the consciousness of having conscientiously performed my royal duty to practice benevolent justice toward every one, I shall not suffer my confidence, confirmed by experience in my Catholic subjects, to be shaken, and I am sure that this confidence is both reciprocal and enduring."

This manifesto, paving the way for one to be composed under Prince BISMARCK'S direction, and discussing the questions started on their merits, and probably in a less ceremonious manner, is hailed as the record of a great advance on the Liberal side.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The prorogation of the Parliament appears definitely settled for this day week. That is the last soirée for which Prince BISMARCK has issued invitations, and as the Coinage law is already passed, and the Budget is making good progress, it is expected that no further prolongation of the session will be needful. The decree convoking the Russian Diet for Monday, the 27th of November, is already published. Prince BISMARCK has attended the imperial battues at Letzlingen only for one day, but the Emperor has gone vigorously through the whole programme, the result being the slaughter of 542 deer, two wild boars, and one fox. At one of the hunts arranged to vary the entertainment, the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN had the misfortune to fall from his horse and break his arm....The official account of the Franco-German War is approaching its completion, under the direction of its great hero, MOLTKE himself. Pending its publication as a whole, the most interesting subsections are to be published on the authority of their editors, all of them officers of the staff. The parts hitherto announced as in the press are that narrating the concluding period of the war, from the Battle of Sedan onwards, written by Major VON BLUME; Col. VON WARTENSLEBEW, chief of staff of Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL, is bringing out a report on the campaign against BOURBAKI. Two other volumes treat of the campaign of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and of the defeat of Gen. FAIDHERBE....The leading periodical on political and legal subjects, viz., the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, devotes an article of some length in its current number to a discussion of the Tammany frauds, from which circumstance you may judge how great an interest these revelations have excited among ourselves. The *Jahrbücher*, arguing from a specifically Prussian point of view, ascribes the cause of the whole scandalous business to the existence of universal suffrage in America.

Shocking Accident—A Man Torn in Pieces.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Journal, Dec. 4.

An accident occurred at Honetown, about two miles distant from Tamaqua, on Friday afternoon, by which a German named JOHN G. BURNHART lost his life. BURNHART was employed as teamster, delivering beer for a Tamaqua firm. On the day of the accident, he went to Honetown with his mules for the purpose of delivering beer, and while descending the Honetown Hill, on the return trip, it appears that he leaned over for the purpose of working the wagon-brake, and in so doing lost his balance and fell down upon the double-tree, in which his foot caught. The wagon pushed the mules, and they started on a run, dragging the unfortunate man all the way to Taggertsville, a distance of about a mile, over the rough frozen ground. When picked up the body was lifeless, and it was found that a greater portion of his head had been ground off on the hubs, the left hand cut off at the wrist, and the flesh entirely stripped from the arm to the shoulder, while the right arm was broken in seven or eight places, and his body horribly mangled. BURNHART was a single man, about thirty years of age, was sober and industrious, and had no relatives in this country. Deputy Coroner O'BRIEN, of Tamaqua, summoned a jury, and an inquest was held on the remains, resulting in a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The remains were interred at Tamaqua on Saturday afternoon.

ENGLAND.

Topics of the Day—Co-Operation in London—The English Civil Service—Future of Co-Operation—Sunday Amusements—The Anglican Clergy—The Contagious Diseases Act—A Novelist's Expedient—The Subject of Mormonism.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

Canon GREGORY, of St. Paul's, preached a sermon, the other day, in the cathedral, on the present state of England compared with what it was in 1688. "Then," he said, "wealth was more equally diffused, there was more comfort for the laboring class, manners were patriarchal, sympathy more abundant, and classes knit more closely together. The nobles were the leaders of the country—its natural chiefs and advisers—the gentry lived upon their estates, among their people, in the exercise of a profuse, if rough, hospitality, and in the practice of the virtue and piety which are poetically ascribed to a rural state of life. Now, on the contrary, wealth is unequally distributed, the richer classes being better off, and the poorer more deeply sunk in poverty; the nobles are less distinguished by influence and power, or by personal superiority, from other classes; the gentry do not live nearly so much upon their estates; there is little sympathy between class and class in towns, because the rich live in one quarter and the poor herd together in another, the only bond between them being that of labor performed and wages paid." With BRADLAUGH and ODGER preaching democracy and treason to the working classes, and Sir CHARLES DILKE pledging the middle classes to a republic, it is high time for Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S Council of Statesmen to bestir themselves. Sir CHARLES DILKE, by the way, does not find his part of the revolution altogether rose-water. He had engaged to give his lecture at Bristol, but the gentleman who had promised to preside wrote to inform him that, after reading the report of his speech at Newcastle, he should decline to take part in any meeting at which Sir CHARLES was to be a speaker. After these cutting remarks, I have not heard what is to be done; but, of course, no one can speak in England without a chairman or president to speak to. To give a lecture without somebody in the chair would be quite too revolutionary a proceeding.

CO-OPERATION IN LONDON.

As bearing on the social questions to which so much of my letter is devoted, I beg to call your attention again to the remarkable success of the Civil Service Co-operative Association in London. Tradesmen are getting up an excited, and certainly an interested opposition, to this great conspiracy against the retail trade. This alone is sufficient evidence of its success. The great carriage-factory in the Haymarket, now used as the Society's store, is crowded from morning to night, and 180 hands are kept busy in doing up packages, while the street, at shopping hours, is filled with carriages and liveries. The store now consists of five distinct departments: 1, grocery; 2, brushes, matting, horse-clothing, perfumery; 3, drapery, gloves, and hosiery, including rugs and umbrellas; 4, drugs and chemicals, (prescriptions being made up by a duly-qualified chemist;) 5, wines and spirits. The society has now a complete staff of professional officers, including two physicians, a surgeon, surgeon-dentist, and analytical and consulting chemist. The homœopathic members have their homœopathic physician and chemist. When the members want a stock and share broker, they can go to one of the company's officers, who transacts their business at a certain reduction upon the customary broker's charges. They have their own civil engineer and patent agent; and when a member insures his life, he can obtain a permanent reduction of five per cent. upon all his premiums from the office accepted by the society.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

And a member of the Civil Service in England, let me tell you, is in a very different position from an office-holder in America. He is no politician to begin with—serving the country and not a party. He hold his place for life. It matters not to him whether GLADSTONE or DISRAELI be Prime Minister—no political change can affect him. The worst that can ever happen is to be superannuated on reduced pay. After a certain term of service he can retire on a pension. Even if the Department is reduced or abolished, he has full compensation. A man can much more easily get rid of his wife in several American States than the British Government can rid itself of one of its subordinate officers. The consequence is that men try to make their life professions reputable. They have no motive to make hay while the sun shines, for it shines always. They have no need to feather their nests, for these pretty nests are all nicely and permanently feathered. Far from being called upon to contribute money for elections, they are not expected to vote or to take any part in political discussions. The heads of departments go out with the Governments to which they belong. All the rest are as much fixtures in office as the Thames and its bridges. The Civil Service and its co-operative stores are, therefore, great institutions. Their success threatens all branches of trade, for professional men of all kinds, artists, all who can pay cash are joining some such association, and all trade must soon be done by great combinations, and at the lowest scale of prices. There will soon be no retail trade, with its profits, except for two classes, the rich who want long credits and do not care what they pay, and the very poor, to whom credit is a necessity.

FUTURE OF CO-OPERATION.

In London and the great towns the co-operative system, as it is called, can be readily carried out, but not in small country towns. There the shop-keepers can put a ban of outlawry on any man who should attempt to interfere with the regular course of trade. The most one can do is to join some London society and have things sent home by rail. The civil service people, when they go off for their holidays, take lodgings and then order all their supplies from the Haymarket. There will be a hard fight, but in the end there will be a revolution in the modes of distributing commodities. Next will come some form of co-operative housekeeping, so eloquently advocated by an American lady some years ago in the *Atlantic Monthly*, whose essays have been nicely reprinted in Edinburgh. What a slight and simple extension to send home dinners all cooked, from soup to meats, instead of sending the raw materials! And what a saving in kitchen fires, cooks' wages and waste, and half the fuss and worry of housekeeping! One large, thoroughly-appointed kitchen and one *chef* and five to ten assistants could easily do the work of a hundred kitchens, and do it much better. Then three or four nice carts, with one heated and one cool compartment, would deliver all the dinners in apple-pie order. The society could issue bills of fare monthly at graduated prices, and every one could order a week or month in advance. Breakfasts, lunches and teas the same. This must be the next work of co-operation. And the regular members get everything below cost, because they share in the profits made off outsiders. This, however, is a petty shopkeeping feature I do not in the least approve of. There should be no profits and no dealings with outsiders. This is the blot of the system.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

We have every now an then queer revelations of English manners in the metropolis and large towns. Every Sunday afternoon the young roughs of both sexes assemble in the best thoroughfares, and commence a game of skylarking—what a libel on the blessed skylarks! Shouts and laughter, oaths and obscenity, and rude assaults on passengers, are the order of proceedings. There are half a dozen such bear-gardens in London, which give the Police a world of trouble. New-street, the central and finest shopping street in Birmingham, has for some time defied the efforts of twenty policemen to keep it in decent order. The Chief of Police is in despair. The offenses are so numerous, and individually so trifling, that it is hardly worth while to take the offenders into custody, and he has applied to the Corporation to allow the Police to administer justice on the spot by a vigorous use of their canes on the offenders. Newcastle, since the demoralization of the great strike, is given up to general disorder, culminating in independent shop-lifting and garroting. The Police, following the example of the artisans, have struck, and the town is patrolled by improvised policemen, while the citizens are arming in self-defense with "life-preservers" and revolvers.

HONORS TO MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. DISRAELI was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow by a large majority. As the University is, like Scotland generally, radical in politics, and as Mr. RUSKIN is a Tory, though run as a Liberal candidate, the election is considered as having no political significance. But boys are generally Tories. It is the poetical and imaginative party. The Liberals are prosaic and practical. And now let us see what the great conservative educator and Ex-Prime Minister will give us as Lord Rector. As the whole duties of his office are comprised in giving one inaugural address, and making one after-dinner speech, they ought to be good ones.

THE ANGLICAN CLERGY.

Principal TULLOCH, a Scottish Presbyterian D. D., has been paying his compliments to the Anglican clergy. Their

"Marvelous ignorance of theological questions is astonishing, and helps to keep floating in the newspapers and society a mass of prejudice and absurdities of the most aggravating character. The recent discussions as to the English Bishops preaching in a parish church in the Highlands was an illustration of this, especially on the part of the English newspapers and the English clergy. A more lamentable display could hardly have been given of bigotry and ignorance, of that blind adherence to a petty circle of ideas, which characterizes many of the Anglican clergy—in some respects, as to their profession, the least educated clergy in the word. The slightest knowledge as to the historical relations of the two National Churches to one another and to the two types of Protestantism which they represent would have saved us from all that nonsense. To a man who had taken a large grasp of the sequence of theological feeling and opinion, some of the aspects of those controversies are at once ridiculous and lamentable."

Where they preach in that way people must not sell milk on Sundays. A Scottish minister refused last Sunday to baptize the child of a man who committed the impunity of providing other people's children with milk on that day. There is, however, a good deal of English milk that children are not the better for. Eruptions of the mouth, nose and face, sore tongue, sore throat, and salivation have been caused in numerous cases by drinking milk from cows suffering from foot-and-mouth disease.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The Royal Commission on the Contagious Diseases act, (as to women,) has made its report. In a session of forty-five days it asked 20,385 questions of eighty witnesses, for and against, and the report, with all these questions and their answers, fills a blue book of nearly 900 large double-column pages. The report is in favor of continuing and extending the act, with some modifications. The opposition to it is so violent that Mrs. JOSEPHINE BUTLER informed the commission that the working men in the North would rise in rebellion against it, if it were not repealed.

A NOVELIST'S EXPEDIENT.

One of the resorts of men very hard up is to put attractive advertisements in newspapers of secretaries, traveling-companions, &c., wanted, with high salaries for light duties. The legion of applicants are invited to send stamped envelopes. If the advertisement costs 2s. 6d., and brings one hundred answers, there is a profit of 5s. 10d. But there is the liability to Police interference. A son of a member of Parliament, who is ambitious of figuring as a novelist, wanted some hints for the character of a governess, so he put an advertisement in the *Times*: "Wanted, a governess in a nobleman's family, £100 a year salary; send recommendations and photograph." Some three hundred letters came tumbling in in two days. Notice was given to the Police, the whole lot seized and the young novelist arrested. But as none of the ladies could be induced to appear against him, he got off with a fatherly admonition from the magistrate, on engaging to return all the letters and all the lovely photographs to their fair senders. The nobleman's family was the blunder. He might have advertised for governesses for himself till doomsday, and no Policeman could have interfered, especially if he had put his proper name to the advertisement; or, if he had simply advertised for what he wanted, it would have been still better. The novel is to be called "The Two Lives." It will sell.

THE SUBJECT OF MORMONISM.

The animated and clever letters of Grace Greenwood in the NEW-YORK TIMES on the Mormon difficulty in Utah are being widely copied in the English papers. There is a certain amount of curiosity here in the higher classes, and stronger interest in the lower class, from which the Mormons have been large drawn; but English notions on the marriage question are rather loose. In the first place more than half the population of the British Empire live under laws which sanction polygamy, and people do not see why you should not be as tolerant in Utah as they are in India. Then it really does look a little like persecution, and the practice of packing juries, as was formerly the custom in Ireland, where no Roman Catholic was allowed to sit on one, is not now approved of. A man must be tried by a jury of his peers, and how can a man with only one wife be considered the peer of a man with a dozen? There is no equality about it. Bigamy, and so on, is so common an offense in England that it is little considered, and lightly punished. If the other wife, or wives, consent to the arrangement, there can be no conviction, or only a nominal punishment. Here, the offended wife must prosecute. If she refuses, there is no case for a jury. So long as the ladies are agreed, a man could have as many wives here as in Turkry—and, by the way, what does the Turkish Ambassador think of these prosecutions? Some of the ladies of my acquaintance are very charitable to the Mormons. Some, I must say, are rather venomous, but, as persecutions strengthen whatever people really believe in, false or true, it seems a pity to give Mormonism such a tonic, or have the old tragedy of the Albigenses repeated in the mountains of Utah. It was an experiment and might have failed and died out of itself. It is quite possible that persecution, even to fire and blood, may give it longer life. The Mormons of every stripe I have seen are fanatics, and fanatics will generally fight. If I am not greatly mistaken, you are far from having seen the last of it. When the New-York Ring, and political curruption, generally, is done for, it will be time enough to deal with BRIGHAM YOUNG and his parody on the Patriarchs in the Rocky Mountains.

MONADNOCK.

Health of the Regular Army.

The annual report of Surgeon-General BARNES states that the monthly reports of sick and wounded received at his office for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1871, represent an annual average mean strength of 29,365 white, and 2,608 colored troops. Among the white troops, the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick list was 63,507, being at the rate of 2,163 per 1,000 mean of strength. (That is about two entries on sick report during the year for each man.) Of the whole number taken on sick report 54,710, or 1,863 per 1,000 of strength were for disease alone, and 8,797, or 300 per 1,000 of strength were wounds, accidents, and injuries of all kinds. The average number constantly on sick report during the year was 1,480, or 51 per 1,000 of strength; of these 1,190, or 41 per 1,000 of strength, were under treatment for disease, and 290, or 10 per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported was 519, or 17 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these 363, or 12 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 156, or 5 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents and injuries. The total mortality rate is greater than that for the previous year, the chief increase occurring in the proportion of deaths from disease. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 death to 122 cases.

One thousand and ninety-one white soldiers are reported to have been discharged on "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability," being at the rate of 37 per 1,000 of mean strength. The reports from the colored troops give the following figures, which do not include the white officers. The total number of cases of all kinds reported was 3,551 or 1,362 per 1,000 of strength. Of these 2,964, or 1,137 per 1,000 of strength, were cases of disease, and 587, or 225 per 1,000 of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 104 or 40 per 1,000, of whom 74, or 28 per 1,000, were under treatment for disease, and 30, or 12 per 1,000, for wounds, accidents and injuries.

The number of deaths from all causes reported was 49, or 19 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 28, or 11 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 21, or 8 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents and injuries. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 72. The number of discharges on "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability" was 71, being at the rate of 27 per 1,000 of mean strength.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Another Cry for Justice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Almost daily some announcement is made of proceedings against INGERSOLL, GARVEY, WOODWARD, &c. Can you tell the public why the carpenters, A. G. MILLER and GEO. S. MILLER, are never mentioned? By the published statements, never denied, it appears that these men sent in bills to the amount of $2,189,690 for the new Court-house ($1,439,619 carpenter-work and $750,071 repairs on wood-work) and $795,195 wood-work on armories, or nearly $3,000,000 in all, (by far the largest swindle of any,) for work estimated to be worth $45,000. They now keep splendid establishments, "handsomest carriages in town," &c. Why are they left undisturbed to enjoy their ill-gotten gains?

EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL.

Names of Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to call the attention of our City Fathers (if we have any now) to the names and numbers of the cross-streets. What I would suggest is, that the names of cross-streets be put on the front of the lamps and the names or numbers of the avenues on the sides of the lamps. This arrangement of the names of streets would greatly promote the comfort and convenience of travelers in cars and stages in this bustling City, where time is money. By the present arrangement of the names, it is next to impossible for a person to read the names on the sides of the lamps of a dark stormy night, or when the windows are frosted—even though you twist your neck fairly out of joint; my neck is lame now with the attempt to look round the corner to read the name of the street I wanted to get out at. As for the conductors calling out the names of the streets, that is quite out of the question; they are too grand for that. Passengers are constantly carried beyond their point, sometimes several blocks, for lack of the ability to read the names on the sides of the lamps. The names of the avenues could be properly put on the sides of the lamps, or left off altogether, as we all know the names of the avenues. I think this would be a great public convenience, and therefore call the attention of our rulers to it. B.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

Securities Against Frauds at Elections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday, Nov. 24, the *Tribune* had a leader on purification of elections, the chief dependence of which was swearing, shielding the voter from all exertion, trusting to the upright integrity of OAKEY'S inspectors and the immaculate virtue of TWEED'S scrutinizing constituents.

Mr. GREELEY is a great man, and the writer hereof a small one, knowing nothing of grammar, rhetoric or the classics; notwithstanding all which he presents to all those who really mean business, the following plan in juxtaposition to that of the *Tribune* for consideration:

Anything worth having is worth preserving. The ballot is the life-blood of the Republic, its purity depends upon the intelligent vigilance of the people. They can make it a blessing or a curse, according to their wisdom or folly. Whatever exertion or labor is necessary to keep it pure should be freely granted. Earnest Reformers who mean to stop illegal voting are requested to look on the *Tribune's* plan and then on this.

Let two registers (of opposing political faith, no person voting for more than one) be appointed in each polling district in the several States.

Have uniform certificates prepared by the State, with blank space for a full and perfect description of the individual.

Let the certificate be issued by proper authority to every person entitled to exercise the right of suffrage, and when issued never to be duplicated without incontrovertible proof of the destruction of the original certificate. The owner of the certificate shall, at least three months before he shall be entitled to vote thereon, deposit with the registers of the district in which he resides, his certificate, which certificate shall be his title deed to the elective franchise, and the registers of said district shall record the same, and safely keep the original certificate during the time the owner thereof shall continue to be a resident of said district. Whenever the owner of a certificate desires to remove his residence, he shall be entitled to his original certificate, and the register shall thereupon note upon the certificate, and upon the record, the day and date of said withdrawal, and deliver it to the owner, who may then deposit it with the registers in his future place of residence, the same as if it had never been used.

The registers should be required to make a legal list of voters in their respective districts, and post at a specified point, written or printed copies ten days before each election, said registers to place on the list under "the title will be qualified," the names of those who claim to said registers that they will be (in the intermediate time) entitled to vote on the day of said election. Registers to have charge of the ballot-boxes, count the votes, with power to appoint such number of assistants as may be necessary. Any citizen to have the right to challenge the vote of any person, upon stating his special reason therefor, and the registers shall determine the validity of said objections and the legal right of the voter.

If the above synopsis should be built upon and adopted, with proper penalties of fine, disfranchisement and imprisonment, beyond the power of pardon, it would do more to prevent repeating and voting under fictitious names, more toward the perpetuity of the Republic, than all the swearing Hon. HORACE GREELEY could invent from now to eternity.

COMMON SENSE.

NEW-CANAAN, Conn., Monday, Dec. 4, 1871.

Mr. Greeley as President.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is evident that nothing can prevent the re-election of Gen. GRANT, except a combination between the discontented Republicans and the Democratic Party. A division of the Republican Party is doubtless the hope of the Democratic leaders, since it is their only chance of regaining power and office.

HORACE GREELEY'S ambition to be President and to place the Fenton party in power in New-York, has led him at this early date to commence his attacks on the Administration, and he uses the influence of the *Tribune* to aid him in bringing about the necessary division of the Republican Party. By adopting this course he is playing, so far as he can, into the hands of the Democrats, with whom he must join forces in order to accomplish his object. Since Mr. GREELEY always declares that he is governed by the purest motives he must honestly believe that a change is necessary for the good of the country, and that an Administration is needed with HORACE GREELEY at its head as President. As a Republican, I am anxious to vote for the right man, but before making up my mind to oppose Gen. GRANT I should like to know what benefits will come to the country from the election of Mr. GREELEY. Judging the future by the past it is easy to determine what will be the policy of GRANT'S Administration if he is re-elected. It will continue to be that policy which has, by a steady reduction of the public debt, given a credit to the nation, which is enabling us rapidly to fund our debt at a low rate of interest. A policy which, while avoiding war, has brought about an honorable settlement of our difficulties with England, and which shows a determination to protect the lives and property of our citizens in all parts of the United States. What improvements will come from a change to Mr. GREELEY? The *Tribune* says that your Custom-house officials are corrupt, and declares that GRANT placed a defaulter in charge when MURPHY was made Collector. If the Custom-house officials are as corrupt as the *Tribune* would have us to believe, what improvement can be expected by electing HORACE GREELEY to the Presidency, who until lately has thought that PETER B. SWEENY and OAKEY HALL were injured innocents. Can it be expected that a man who did not at once recognize and proclaim the guilt of the New-York City Ring, will be more likely to place honest men in office than GRANT? Might he not be deceived by some innocent, like your honorable Mayor?

But the election of Mr. GREELEY can only be secured by a union of his Republican supporters and the Democratic Party. The principles of that party are so well known, and have been so decisively repudiated in the late elections, that its only hope of success is in a rupture of the Republican Party. The Democratic leaders acknowledge this. In my own State a prominent light of the Democracy, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in effect says this, and also that he should prefer an Administration under JEFF DAVIS to one under GRANT.

Do the Republicans of the country agree with this truly Democratic sentiment? HORACE GREELEY may, as he is an old friend of Mr. DAVIS. To elect HORACE GREELEY President, the Republicans of Massachusetts must vote with ADAMS. Can they do it and thus sustain Mr. ADAMS' recent letter? I write for information, being anxious to vote intelligently next year. As yet I see no reason for changing my opinion that Republicans should stand firm, support GRANT, and not be divided by GREELEY & Co. I am open to conviction, if wrong. Will the *Tribune* tell me in what way the country will be benefited by a change from Gen. GRANT'S Administration to one with GREELEY as President, having FENTON, PENDLETON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as advisers? By so doing it will greatly oblige a voter and

A REPUBLICAN OF NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

The Colored Man and His Rights.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Senator SUMNER'S bill supplementary to the Civil Rights bill is the first bill on the Senate's calendar. It will, if passed, complete the ring of just acts which will guard the Declaration of Independence against the charge of being a string of glittering generalities. It will, if passed by the Republican Party, make the party consistent in its defense of equality before the land for all citizens. No man's rights will be infringed by its passage; there is nothing asked therein for the colored man more than has been asked for and obtained by all other American citizens. By passing it the halls of legislation will be relieved of the story of the colored man's wrongs, which wrongs he will continue to press on Congress and the nation unceasingly until he shall be as secure in his rights as are other Americans.

The plea put forth by some, saying that objectionable intrusions and invasions on social circles will be consequent on the passage of this law, is preposterous. Class regulations will continue to govern individuals. It is not against class we battle, but against laws founded on caste. The same recognition of classes, moral differences and the like, that now restrain will continue to do so. They now restrain and effect relations between whites and whites and colored—why will they not continue to be as effective in restraint between colored and white? These restraints have weight with colored men among themselves. No; all the intelligent colored man demands is to be secured in equality before the law; his self-respect revolts at the idea of breaking down all social barriers.

In many sections that are most moral, educated and refined, that are wealthy and influential, the law now prevails which it is sought to have prevail throughout the land. It prevails in these parts without a known decent protestant. Courts rule in accordance with its spirit; all submit; society exists, social circles are not invaded or endangered.

But the thought that suggested this communication, was, that as it is morally certain that all over the land, law-abiding men, without regard to their color, will soon be fully secured in all their civil rights. Is it not politic for those who may fear it may affect them in business to withdraw opposition, and let the act in question become a law, to be used as a controlling fact with any occasional growler against a course of just action, if the person shall not be willing to urge the plea of justice? G. T. D.

Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn from your editorial columns of last Monday that an organized movement is on foot among the merchants of your City to secure a correction of the abuses in the respective offices of Harbor-masters, Port-wardens, and Quarantine Commissioner. The manner in which the proposed reforms are to be brought about is by taking the appointing power of these officials out of the hands of the Governor and lodging it with the Chamber of Commerce. It is intimated that in this way the proposed reforms will be secured, inasmuch, to mention no other reasons, the appointing power being directly interested in the commercial prosperity of the City, will see to it that nothing be done by which those interests may suffer.

Now, however happily conceived this plan of making those who have chiefly suffered from the corruptions of base officials the guardians of their own rights, and however well calculated it may be to overcome the evils complained of in the respective offices of Harbor-masters and Port-wardens, it is yet to be remembered that the interests of the Health Department and those of merchants, are, and always will be, antagonistic. The Chamber of Commerce is an association organized chiefly, if not avowedly, for the promotion of the interests of merchants only. As merchants, they like to make money.

One very important item in commercial transactions is dispatch. To attain it, it is to be feared that in all cases where a doubt might be entertained as to whether a contagious disease existed among the passengers or crew of a vessel entering the port, the benefit of the doubt would be given to the consignees by the appointee and favorite of the aforesaid Chamber of Commerce, and the vessel sent on its way rejoicing.

Rather than that the public health should be jeopardized in this manner, and the welfare of the community sacrificed to the rapacity of merchants, it were far better to endure even for another year the despotism of the present incumbent. The merchants of this City have undoubtedly suffered most severely from the high-handed outrages of Dr. CARNOCHAN, in the unjust detention of their vessels and cargoes. But it is also undoubtedly true that in many cases where vessels have been detained from a commendable regard for the public health, complaints have likewise arisen. We do not wish to say that the Chamber of Commerce would deliberately select a Quarantine officer from his known partiality to the interests of that body, but simply to affirm a well-recognized ethical principle, that where a public duty is vested in a body whose interests are ofttimes incompatible with the right performance of that duty, we cannot reasonably hope for that sedulous regard for the public weal that we have a right to demand. Moreover, the attitude in which the Chamber of Commerce stand to the Legislature recently chosen, is decidedly objectionable.

Has it not occurred to you, Sir, that a demand of the nature under discussion, coming from the Chamber of Commerce, presupposes in that august body a higher degree of mental and moral attainment than is possessed by the forthcoming Legislature, and a greater zeal in providing for the common good? Is it not virtually saying to the Legislature, "We, the immaculate Chamber of Commerce, out of motives of pure disinterestedness, have voluntarily assumed the burden of filling up the gap of mental and moral vacuity which will be so painfully manifest just as soon as you, gentlemen, undertake the work of reform?" We have no just reason to doubt that the Legislature recently elected will be fully able to cope with all questions of public interest. In conclusion, let us hope for a repeal of all the enactments under which the present officials were appointed; and that the appointing power be vested in the Senate; the confirmatory power residing in the Assembly.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

Prison Felicities.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, who has recently visited the California State Prison, writes in the following glowing style:

"San Quentin Prison, viewed from a freeman's stand-point, is most cheerful at night. The sharp angles of walls are then softened by obscurity, the guards upon the rim of the inclosure seem as mere pigmies, and the whole space is pervaded with an atmosphere of peace and contentment. The writer entered the prison-yard on Thursday evening, Capt. GILCHRIST providing the open sesame, and took note of the surroundings. The moonlight danced over the whitened picket-fence of the garden, and brought into bold relief the hump backed swan who reigns supreme therein; the buildings wore a garb of mellow light, and nothing of a depressing nature suggested itself. A few steps forward, and the thump of a watchman's cane is heard. The hum and buzz of the prisoners greet the ear, and a short walk brings us to the lattice works of the old prison windows, on the ground floor. Room No. 3, occupied by about forty whites, is the most attractive place. The apartment is 24 by 26 feet, 9 feet high, and has an arched roof. Think of it—more than forty men sleeping in a room of this character. But they are merry. Some are reading, others smoking, some sewing, others cracking jokes and none scowling. This is the fashionable quarter of the prison; the musical and oratorical talent here resides, and that man alone who can contribute to the general enjoyment of the inmates is admitted. Agreeable to a signal from the Captain, two native Californians gave a delicious duet on the guitar; and the Glee Club followed with 'Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming,' and other familiar ballads, rendering the music in good style. Later in the evening the occupants of No. 3 held a ball, which was well attended. Some of the prisoners were dressed in female apparel, with Grecian bend, high-heeled shoes and jute *ad lib.* Two guitars, a violin, flute and triangle, furnished excellent music for these terpsichorean festivities; and an individual of a retiring disposition did the calling. The writer did not ask the character of the crimes represented in the quadrilles, but could not help thinking of the lines in HARTE'S 'Her Answer to His Letter:'

'The time I went down the centre
With the man that shot Sandy McGee.'

At 9 o'clock, the usual time, lights were extinguished, and the prisoners retired to their bunks."

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Average Low Standard of the New-York Bar—Its Causes and its Remedy.

The average low standard of the members of the legal profession in the City of New-York is attributable to the facility with which persons are admitted and licensed to practice as attorneys, solicitors and counselors in our Courts. It is by no means difficult for any one who chooses to obtain membership to the Bar and a license to practice as a lawyer. The qualifications for admission are not very great, nor are they proportionate to the requirements of the profession. The mode adopted of ascertaining those qualifications is not at all adequate. A hundred or more applicants are asked in rotation, by the examiners appointed by the Judges who hold the General Term of the Court, a few simple questions, and if their answers are at all satisfactory, they are recommended for admission.

A large portion of these are young men, who a year or so since sought employment in some law office with the view of gaining a subsistence, rather than with any ulterior purpose of becoming professional men. As their chief recommendation was the writing of a good legible hand, they were assigned to do the copying and other clerical duties of the office. In the course of a year or so they become inspired with the ambition of becoming members of the Bar and entitled to practice as lawyers, and make application to be admitted as such. Coming with the recommendation of some respectable lawyer, little objection is interposed to their admission. Hence they soon set up for themselves, and assume the responsibilities of members of the legal profession. No inquiry has been made as to the course of studies they have pursued on a rigid and thorough examination as to their qualifications to entitle them to license as lawyers. Out of such material a goodly proportion of the New-York lawyers are manufactured. How is it to be expected that young men without an education to fit them for the study of one of the most learned professions, with the small smattering of legal knowledge they pick up in a law office, can ever attain any distinction at the Bar, or become useful in their profession?

Another fruitful source from which the New-York Bar is supplied, is the admission of the graduates of the Law Department of the University of New-York without examination. The policy of this we cannot see, for, if by attending the course of law lectures they are presumed to be qualified for admission, there can be no good reason why they should not undergo an examination as to their proficiency and qualifications, the same as other young men who are less favored with the means of attending a course of law lectures. And it should be remembered that every one who has attended a series of law lectures, is not by virtue of the same to be taken for granted that he would pass a thorough examination, and be entitled to admission to practice as a lawyer. The admission of graduates of a law department of a university or college looks too much like an electioneering inducement to patronize such university or college, and to shift the responsibility from our Judges in the admission to the Bar.

Admission by act of comity of persons of another State, on certificate of a Judge that the applicant has practiced in the highest Court of original jurisdiction in that State, and is of good moral character, brings to the Bar of New-York many adventurers who are poorly qualified to practice as lawyers. And there is no reason why a lawyer, however long he has practiced, or of what standing in his profession he may have attained, should not stand an examination. The Court of Appeals on the 1st of May last adopted some more stringent rules and regulations in regard to admissions of persons to practice law, but on the 14th of June they amended their rules so as not to take effect till June 1, 1872. We do not believe these rules and regulations will prove much of a barrier against hasty and improper admissions. We are satisfied that the Judges should not delegate their duty of examination to a board of irresponsible examiners. The reason of this we know to be that the Judges have not time to perform such duty. If so it would be far better, and tend much to elevate the standing of the Bar, that we should have a State Board of Examiners, of sound lawyers, who should be appointed for a number of years for such purposes, and who should look to the moral standing of the applicant and his qualifications. This Board should be paid a fixed salary, and intrusted with such duty, and who would see to it that one of the most learned professions should not be disgraced by incompetent or disreputable applicants becoming members of it.

RUSSIA.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Development of the Empire.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some interesting statistics have been published here relative to the intellectual and material development of Russia during the last three years. The unsatisfactory state of public education is accounted for by the deficiency of teachers. There are 622 Professorships in the Russian universities, and of these 202 are vacant—viz.: 14 in the University of St. Petersburg, 19 in that of Moscow, 7 in that of Dorpat, 10 in that of Warsaw, 27 in that of Odessa, 38 in that of Kieff, 42 in that of Kazan, and 45 in that of Kharkoff. The number of middle schools in Russia is 98, and there are 199 vacancies for teachers, which there is at present no prospect of filling up. The newspapers, on the other hand, increase both in number and circulation. There are 90 periodicals in St. Petersburg alone, and the Post-office sends to the provinces 80,327 copies of daily papers, 40,116 of weekly ones, and 60,743 of periodicals which appear once a month. The paper which has the largest circulation in the provinces is the official *Government Messenger* (13,650); next comes the *Son of the Fatherland* (11,320); then the *Exchange Gazette* (10,037), the *St. Petersburg Gazette* (7,001), the *Goloss* (5,290,) and so on. But the greatest progress has, of course, been made in the commercial and industrial departments. In 1860 the value of the exports was 168,031,587 roubles, and of the imports 138,181,745 roubles; in 1870 the exports were sold for 351,578,853 roubles, and the value of the imports was 315,407,400 roubles. The foreign trade of Russia has thus increased by 128 per cent. in the last ten years. The increase in the imports, moreover, is not a normal one, for it is caused to a considerable extent by the importation of arms, rails, machinery, and other articles for which there is not a constant demand. The exports consist chiefly of rye, wheat, oats, &c., (163,000,000 roubles,) flax, hemp, bacon, cattle, skins, hops, and wood. The largest trade is with England, (exports 170,000,000 roubles, imports 107,000,000;) next comes Prussia, which took 67,000,000 roubles worth of the exports, and imported into Russia 125,000,000 roubles worth. Much regret has been expressed at the circumstance that Russian industry was not represented at this year's International Exhibition in London, and the Russian Scientific Society has petitioned the Government to take steps for establishing a Russian department at future exhibitions, and to call upon the Russian manufacturers to take part in them.

Death of a Descendant of Miles Standish.

Hon. JOHN MILES STANDISH died of congestion of the brain at Frostburg, Allegany County, Md., Nov. 30. Of him the Baltimore *American* says: "He was Chief-Engineer of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and at the time of his death was engaged in extending that road to connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Mr. STANDISH was the eighth lineal descendant of the noted MILES STANDISH of Puritan fame. He was School Commissioner of Allegany County, and at one time was a member of the Legislature. Active and energetic in every public enterprise, generous and kind in social intercourse, the citizens of Allegany County will deplore the death of so useful a citizen."

Music for the Masses.

The well-known English firm of NOVELLO, EWER & Co. have just established an agency in this City at No. 791 Broadway, for the sale of their cheap and admirable editions of music. Their standard editions of oratorios and piano-forte classics are now being supplemented by octavo editions of operas. These are complete and correct reproductions of the original scores, with Italian and English words, and are issued in a form elegant and portable. The price at which the operas and all the works sent forth by Messrs. NOVELLO, EWER & Co. are sold is simply marvelous. The engraved *partitions* of Italy and France, now almost out of the market, will soon disappear from it entirely. It is sheer folly to buy a trashy libretto when attending an operatic entertainment or an oratorio performance, now that one of the books above referred to can be had at a smaller price than is set upon most pieces of foreign sheet-music.

The Pay-Rolls of Inspectors of Election

The pay-rolls of the inspectors of election have been sent to the Controller's Office, and those inspectors against whom no charge of fraud can be substantiated will shortly be paid.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$35,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..109¾	600 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c. 92⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅜	10000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs....bet. call. 87⅞
20,000 Tenn. St.6s,new. 66¼	500 Erie Railway.b. c. 31¾
84,000 S. Car. St 6s, N., Jan. and July. 29½	700 do. 31¾
100,000 do s5. 29¾	400 do.........b3. 31⅞
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, N., April and Oct. 27¾	100 Erie Railway Pf.. 66
	200 Harlem.........119
20,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 98	200 Reading.......s10.115⅝
17,000 do......... 98⅛	1700 do.........115⅝
4,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76..102⅛	200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 89⅛
4,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 93	300 do.........b3. 89⅛
11,000 Un. Pac. 1st...... 91⅜	300 do......... 89⅛
1,000 do......... 91⅜	1000 L. S. & M.S.scrip. 83⅛
5,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s.111⅛	200 do...bet. call. 83⅛
5,000 Un. P.7s, L.G.B. 79⅜	700 Chi. & N. W...... 61⅝
2,000 H. & St. Jo.8s.C. 94	200 do...bet. call. 61⅝
1,000 Han. & Nap.1st. 88	100 N. J. Cen.........112
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d..c. 83	100 Chi. & R. I.......103⅜
12,500 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 89⅛	100 do...bet. call.103⅝
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 85⅛	200 do.........103⅝
10 Bank of Rep.......116	100 Mil. & St. P Pref. 78⅜
1 Park Bank.......155½	100 do......... 78⅜
50 Del. & Hud. Can..122	25 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 96⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md... 43	200 do.........s3. 96⅛
50 Quick. Min. Co.... 25	50 Chi. & Alton.......117
300 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 69⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 42⅛
900 do......... 69⅛	100 H. & St. Jo........ 50⅛
1000 do......... 69	300 do......... 50⅛
100 do......... 68⅞	100 Un. Pac...bet. call. 27⅛
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 49⅛	100 do......... 27⅛
100 Adams. Ex...... 89⅛	200 T., W. & W...b. c. 64
100 do.......b30. 87⅛	36 C.,C.,C.& Ind.b. c. 87

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅜	600 Harlem...bet. call 118¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛	200 Reading.........115⅛
2,000 do.........111⅛	60 L.,S. & M. So.opg. 90⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅜	1300 do...bet. call. 89⅞
10,000 do.......b3.114⅜	100 L. S. & M.S. Sc.b.c. 83⅛
25,000 do.........114⅜	300 Cleve. & Pitts......126
15,000 S. C. St. 6s, Apl. and Oct....... 27	100 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 61⅝
	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 90
5,000 La. 6s, Lev.Bds. 63⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 87⅛
1,000 Un. Pac.10s,Inc. 81⅛	100 N. J. Central.......112
1,000 C.& I. & P.R.7s.102⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.......104⅛
5,000 St.L.&I.M.1stB. 94	200 Mil. & St. P....b3. 55
200 West. Union Tel.. 69⅛	21 do......... 54⅛
800 do..bet. call.. 69⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 78⅛
400 do......... 69⅛	100 Tol., W. & W....... 63⅞
100 Quick. Pref....... 30	800 Del., L. & W.......108⅛
500 Adams Ex........ 87	200 do.........108⅞
50 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 60	120 Morris & Essex... 96
200 Erie......... 31⅛	100 H. & St. Jo.....b10. 51⅛
100 do.......b3. 31⅛	800 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 92⅝

TUESDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Public Documents are quietly received on the Street today, and, as a rule, they are favorably construed, financially. The recommendation of the Postmaster-General, indorsed by the President, to take possession of the Telegraph, as part of the Postal system, while advancing the price of Western Union Telegraph Stock, is not regarded with general favor. At least as the proposition now presents itself it admits of grave doubt whether the business of telegraphy could be better administered, or so well or economically conducted by the Government as by private or corporate enterprise. The leading friends of the Western Union either feel or affect indifference to the proposed experiment, unless at a round figure, by way of indemnity for surrendering their lines.

There have been further Gold disbursements from the New-York Office of the Treasury in redemption of United States 5-20s this week, $2,200,000 yesterday and $800,000 today, making with last week's payments ten million of dollars. Much of the Gold is coming on the market at 110½@110 ₱ cent., and the proceeds reinvested in 5-20s of 1867 and other of the Public Funds, including the new 5 ₱ cents, all of which were firm today, the 1867s selling freely at 114½ ₱ cent. There were free sales of Gold at 110 ₱ cent., the first considerable transactions at this figure since the close of the War, for although the price touched 110 ₱ cent. in the Spring of 1870, it was only for a brief time and on comparatively light transactions.

It is reported from Washington that $3,000,000 Gold Warrants, additional to the payments at New-York, are now afloat, and not yet presented for payment.

The Foreign Exchanges are barely steady on the fall in Gold to 110 ₱ cent. The supply of Cotton bills neutralizes the demand for bills to remit for the United States 5-20s redeemed, even assuming that this account is not covered by the transmission of other American Stocks.

A sharp demand for money is reported among the Brokers this afternoon, at 7 ₱ cent., and in some instances at 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest. The stir in the market, which cannot be called general, as balances are still left with leading firms at 6 ₱ cent. is attributed in part to a sudden demand for Currency to go to Savannah, and, perhaps, other Cotton ports. The extent of this disturbing cause may not be exaggerated by Street rumor, but it seems not unreasonable to assume that the Banks are gaining two dollars in Gold Notes while losing one in Greenbacks, so that the equilibrium of lawful Money should be preserved. Another point in this day's market is that Stocks opened firm and continued in demand through the forenoon, against a pretty influential opposition to the rising speculation in the New-York and Western Roads and in Western Telegraph. The *Bull* and *Bear* parties being thus arrayed against each other, the occurrence of a clamor about tight Money cannot be deemed an unusual one, nor is it surprising that the pressure at the close of the day, on the street-corners where the price is made after the regular hours for making up Bank accounts, should be magnified.

On the Stock Exchange, Western Telegraph advanced this morning to 69½@69¾ ₱ cent.; Lake Shore Stock to 90@90½ ₱ cent., and the Scrip to 83½ ₱ cent. Most of the other Western Roads were firm, and a fraction higher than last night, and New-York Central and Scrip steady. A good business was done at and between the Boards, while after the adjournment of the Second Board, in the Hall of the Exchange prices weakened off, and finally closed as on the list of quotations below. The Southern State Bonds were weak on South Carolinas and steady on Tennessees. The Public Funds left off steady, after a considerable business in the Government Board Room of the Exchange and at the counters of the prominent dealers.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 5.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅞	114½
American Gold	110⅛	110
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92½	92½
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87½	87
Reading	115	114⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103¾
North-west Common	61½	61⅝
North-west Preferred	90	90
Pacific Mail	46½	46¼
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	78⅞
St. Paul Common	55½	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞	42¼
Toledo and Wabash	64½	63¼
Western Telegraph	68⅞	69
Erie	31⅞	31¼
Union Pacific	27½	26¾
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	89⅛	89¼
Lake Shore Scrip	83⅞	83¼

At the very close the Railroad dealings were steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.

Gold receipts	$611,246 93
Gold payments	2,907,253 30
Gold balance	65,528,208 63
Currency receipts	1,322,121 83
Currency payments	271,589 42
Currency balance	8,277,022 19
Customs	289,000 00

The following bids for the Railway Mortgages are officially reported from the Stock Exchange Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 90½	T. & W. Cons. Conv.. 85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 90	Han. & Naples 1st.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87	Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 87	Gt. West. 2d, '93........ 80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......102	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 86½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......... 93⅜	Gal. & Chi. Ext.........102
Erie 4th, 7s, '80........ 87	Gal. & Chi. 2d........... 95
Erie 5th, 7s, '88........ 82½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......102¾
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 89½	Morris & Essex 1st...101⅛

Long Dock bonds..... 89½	Morris & Essex 2d.... 99
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....102
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75........100	N. J. Cen. 1st. new...103
Harlem 1st, 7s........102	N. J. Cen. 2d..........100
H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s. 90½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...106
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds..101	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..... 95
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.... 93	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 85
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82....116	Chi. & Alton S. F..... 98½
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st..110½	Chi. & Alton 1st......103½
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c., 2d..... 97	Chi. & Alton Inc...... 90
M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.100½	Ohio & Miss. 1st......101
Pac. 7s, guar. by M...101	Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 95½
Cen. Pac. Gold bds...103½	Ohio & Miss. 2d....... 82½
Un. Pac. 1st bds....... 91½	Dub. & S. City 1st.... 94½
Un. Pac. L. G'ts. 7s... 79½	Pen. R. R. bds......... 91½
Un. Pac. Inc., 10s...... 81½	St. L. & I. M. 1st...... 93½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....105	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...106
Alt. & T. H. 1st........ 98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......101	Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 94
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. 92	Mil.& S.P.,I.& M.Div. 89
Chi. & N. W. Con. bs. 92	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 83½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G...101	Mar. & Cin. 1st........ 95
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.. 93	Joliet & Chi. 1st......106
Del., L. & W. 1st.......100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 89½
Tol. & W. 1st. Ext....... 95½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 71
T. & W. 1st, St. L.div. 87	Tol., Peo. & W..W.D. 90
Tol. & W. 2d............ 90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....... 97
Tol. & W. Eq. bds...... 80	

The following prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were made at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....114⅛	5-20 reg., '67..........110⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....117⅝	5-20 coup., '67.........114⅛
5-20 reg., '62...........110⅝	5-20 reg., '68..........110⅝
5-20 coup., '62.........111⅜	5-20 coup., '68.........114⅜
5-20 coup., '64.........110⅝	10-40 reg..............109⅜
5-20 coup., '64.........110⅞	10-40 coup.............110
5-20 reg., '65...........110⅝	5s reg., '81............109⅜
5-20 coup., '65.........111⅛	5s coup., '81..........109⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65....110⅛	6s Currency...........113⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., '65...113⅛	

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hudson Canal.122	Quicksilver Min. Co.. 25½
American Coal........ 46½	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf. 29
Spring Mount. Coal... 65	Mariposa Mining Co.. 1
Canton Co., Baltimore 70	Adams Express........ 87
N. J. Land Imp. Co.... 71½	Wells-Fargo Express. 56¾
Consold. Coal of Md.. 43	Amer. M. U. Express. 59½
Cumb. Coal & Iron... 40	United States Ex..... 58
West. Union Tel...... 69	Pacific M. Steam. Co. 46⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	....	97
City 6s, new	....	99
Camden and Amboy	135½	136½
Pennsylvania Central	58¾	59⅛
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	44⅝	45
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅛	....
Lehigh Navigation	36⅛	36⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94½

The second call of $10 ₱ share on the Lake Shore Scrip, as for the First of December, we understand has been promptly paid up, and the Scrip now represents 86⅔ ₱ cent., bearing 13⅓ ₱ cent., to be called up on or before Aug. 1, 1872, to make it full Stock. The price at the Stock Board today is 83½ ₱ cent. on the par value of $100 ₱ share. From the cost of the Scrip at this price is to be deducted $13 33⅓ as the unpaid assessment, reducing the cost of 100 shares to $7,016 67. No Dividend accrues to the Scrip, however, until after Aug. 1, 1872, except 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum Interest on the $20 ₱ share assessed, $10 each on Nov. 1 and Dec. 1.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in November, 1871, $531,079; November, 1870, $425,687. Increase, $105,392.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,947,436.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS BY THE GOVERNMENT

WAS COMMENCED DEC. 1, AND IS rapidly going on, releasing a large amount of invested capital, a large proportion of which must seek reinvestment in substantial securities.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the **safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.**

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-twenties should absorb them within a short time.

Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

The popularity of, and demand for, the CENTRAL PACIFIC 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, originally put on the market by us, and now in demand at 103½, afford an illustration of the **high standing which this class of Bonds, amply secured on well-managed and productive Trunk Lines of Railroad, must always maintain.**

We buy and sell, as usual, Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange. FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Nov. 28, 1871.

☞ SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon, Dec 12, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened Dec. 13, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

7.30 NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

WITH THEIR

AMPLE SECURITY

AND

HIGH RATE OF INTEREST,

there is no investment accessible to the people which is more

PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 6: Nos. 326, 388, 448, 449, 450, 451, 513, 514, 515, 517, 519, 537, 546, 641, 642.

The last thirteen causes are appeals against the New-York Central Railroad Company, and will be heard as one cause.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, C. J., and Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Criminal Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
85—O'Kell vs. The People.	89—The People vs. McGwyne.
86—Evans vs. The People.	90—Edwards and Collins vs. The People.
87—Smith vs. The People.	
88—The People vs. McNevins.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Conner et al.	663—Williams vs. Sherman et al.
169—Liebman et al. vs. Brunner et al.	665—Kohler vs. Finch.
431—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	665½—Ludlow et al. vs. Kelly.
639—Whelan vs. Gloucester.	667—Wheaton vs. Coulter.
329—(R. C.) Fugelsang vs. Goldrich et al.	669—Taylor vs. Eastman.
3—Swords et al. vs. Edgar et al.	671—Andrews et al. vs. Dodd, Jr.
295—Chaffer et al. vs. Sensenderfer.	673—Moloney et al. vs. Wilkins.
493—Butler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	675—Metropolitan Paper Collar Co. vs. Frier et al.
659—Middleton vs. Seligman et al.	677—Conklin vs. Rogers et al.
661—Harcourt vs. Swinton.	679—Claflin et al. vs. Levy et al.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
342½—Saverini vs. Bull.	398—Sheehy vs. Sharky.
334—Hopkins vs. Gardner et al.	400—Claflin et al. vs. Regensburger.
362—Halle et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.	2422—Cook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
642—Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.	20—Tenth Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Darragh et al.
1022—Nathan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.	390—Cockroft vs. Claflin et al.
1024—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.	270—Phelan et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1474—Horn et al. vs. Amicable Mutual Life Ins. Co.	346—Howard vs. Hallen.
392—Naramore vs. Prine.	410—Tweddle et al. vs. Shaefer.
396—Israel vs. Halle et al.	412—Marcus vs. Hook.
396½—Tamaqua Rolling Mill Co. vs. Leonard.	414—Ahrens et al. vs Ohler et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
83—Wolfe vs. Charlotte Brinkerhoff et al.	98—Whitcomb vs. Robinson.
84—Robinson vs. Robinson.	99—Marshall et al. vs. Macgregor.
86—Davidson as Ex'r,&c., vs. Morrisey et al.	100—Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.
87—Young vs. Fettretch et al.	101—Duryee et al. vs. Bedlow.
88—Corn Ex. Bk. vs. Chatham Nat. Bk. et al.	102—Patterson vs. Van Beuren.
89—Larkin vs. Wyckoff et al.	103—Merritt vs. Goodersen et al.
90—The Florida R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. Warehouse Co.	104—Duvall, Ex'r., &c., vs. Dunscomb et al.
91—Manning vs. Lawton et al.	105—Orr vs. Kissick et al.
92—Fuller et al. vs. Orlando Fuller et al.	106—Williams vs. Anthony.
93—King vs. Knapp et al.	107—Pool vs. Lochlin et al.
94—Morss vs. Partridge et al.	108—Lloyd et al. vs. Sperling.
95—Ramsey vs. Jay Gould et al.	109—Harring vs. Stevenson et al.
96—May vs. May.	110—Kuhn vs. Brown et al.
97—Jones vs. Crennan.	111—Spring vs. Hubbard.
	112—Olmstead vs. Greenly et al.
	113—Litchfield vs. Merriam et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
29—Duncomb vs. Green et al.	70—Capestake et al. vs. Scharman.
68—Kerr et al. vs. Scharman.	89—In re Lamberson.
69—Le Greves et al. vs. Scharman.	91—Van Wyck vs. Laurence.
	98—In re Archer, Rec'r, &c.

Call No. 104—Bloomer vs. Newton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
665—Taylor vs. Perrin.	1125—Nassau Cordage Co. vs. McEntee.
1203—Quinn vs. Donelly.	895—Julian vs. O'Brien.
965—Miller vs. Van Tuyl.	959—Goodenough vs. Lanshan.
749—Johnson vs. Oppenheimer.	939—Harker vs. Parks.
539—Estes vs. Wellman.	1067—Delong vs. O'Brien.
1241—Alger vs. Pickert.	21—Upton vs. Lynch.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Co.	345—Burbacher vs. Met. Fire Department.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 1,148—Blackburn vs. Horton.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
70—Steiber vs. Daly.	72—Ahern vs. Nat. S. S. Co.
71—Ahern vs. Bentley.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1047—Ottman vs. Smith.	192—Pike vs. Gerushym.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.	514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.	332—Fisk vs. Staudert.
1027—Allbach vs. Grand and Forty-second sts. R. R. Co.	408—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr.
727—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.	467½—Meilhinck vs. Godfrey.
946—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R.R. Co.	772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
876—Owen vs. Lawrence.	751—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.
1026—King vs. Wolf.	1136—Alford vs. Merwin.
1829—Moore vs. Rand.	151—McTerney vs. Murphy.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.	1801—Ciccarini vs. Ward.
	1103—Barns vs. Liverpool and Great Western S. S. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Trainor, Thomas Doyle, Peter Smith and Michael McGrath; burglary.	7—The People vs. James Murphy; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Lawrence Casey, John Casey and Timothy Kelly; burglary.	8—The People vs. Magdalena Seligman; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Henry Schmidt; grand larceny.	9—The People vs. James McAlister; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Daniel McDonald; grand larceny.	10—The People vs. Daniel Meehan; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Mary Ross and Mary McDermott; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. James Burgess and Henry Johnson; larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. Michael McGinn; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. Thomas Smith; larceny from the person.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7322—Rosendale vs. Pulje.	7423—Behrens vs. Dowling.
8184—Allen vs. Hall.	7424—Forgil vs. Reebe.
6240—Ribow vs. Meyer.	7426—Faubold vs. McDonald.
7038—Gillespie vs. Buckley	7427—Miller vs. Andrews.
7050—Wolff vs. Gooskind.	7428—McNiece vs. McCready.
7052—Miller vs. McDermott	7432—Herzig vs. Kolben.
7054—Fleck vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.	——A. & O. Mfg. Co. vs. Thomas.
7422—Paris vs. McMartree.	

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7347—Pickert vs. Sheldon.	7433—Eggert vs. Holm.
7289—McChedsey vs. Aaron.	7460—Schleter vs. Jacobs.
7194—Murphy vs. Rafferty.	7457—Claflin vs. Dinsmore.
7366—Piatt vs. Ferrell.	7460½—White vs. Anderson.
7047—Voss vs. Stubben.	7127—Steinhardt vs Fibel.
7040—Johnson vs. Metzer.	7131—Potter vs. Meyers.
7431—Gasser vs. Meier.	6834—Johnston vs. Burden.
7432—Gasser vs. Jagy	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8223—Merrill vs. Greives.	8260—Darling vs. Held.
7128—Carter vs. Gilman.	8261—Taylor vs. McCunn.
7258—Healy vs. McGrath.	8262—Woods vs. McCunn.
7794—Green vs. Hall.	8263—Patterson vs. Gunne.
7976—Schreiber vs. Messer.	8264—Cubberly vs Thomas
8137—Ferguson vs. Bartels.	8265—Haas vs. Batzle.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS—DEC. 5.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Mardin *vs.* Smith; Starin *vs.* The Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company; Emerson *vs.* Spicer; Horn *vs.* Ketilles.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Lamb *vs.* The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

Order granting new trial reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed with costs—Redmond *vs.* The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plantiff, with costs—Austin *vs.* Dye.

Judgment of Supreme Court and City Court of Brooklyn reversed, and judgment for defendant, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this Court and the Court below subsequent to the demurrer—Skenek *vs.* Andrews.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for the defendant, with costs—The Dodges & Stevenson's Manufacturing Company *vs.* Curtis.

Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs—Tracy *vs.* Altamayer.

Remitter amended by making the judgment without costs to either party—The People, &c., *vs.* Hulbert, County Judge, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 5.

By Judge Brady.

Teller *vs.* Routh; granted conditionally.

In the matter of P. H. Walker & Co. *vs.* Dubois Smith; confirmed except as to interest of $150.

Terry *vs.* Hultz; motion denied.

Donohue *vs.* Donohue; motion granted.

Bean *vs.* Benedict; motion denied.

Allen *vs.* Porter; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Winchell *vs.* Winchell; motion granted.

In the matter of the application of Francis M. Scott; order settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Fowler *vs.* Woods; motion denied.

Board of Foreign Missions *vs.* American and Foreign Christian Union; motion granted.

Seldner *vs.* Kenne; motion denied.

In the matter of the application of George L. Dulany for attachment; motion denied without costs.

Rankle *vs.* Wiggins; motion granted.

Arnold *vs.* Schneider; judgment granted.

In the matter of William A. Griffin; decree granted.

Gillis *vs* Tate; motion granted.

Benedict *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Cownig *vs.* Wallace; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 5.

By Judge Larremore.

Bowen *vs.* Williams; motion denied.

Manhattan Savings Institution *vs.* Knox; motion granted.

Payson *vs.* Ogden; petition granted.

Chandler *vs.* Harker; motion denied.

The Commissioners of Excise *vs.* Schwartz, lien; judgment vacated and set aside.

Cutter et al. *vs.* Catily; order to amend summons and complaint.

By Judge Robinson.

Devlin *vs.* King; judgment for plaintiff for $25,293 27; findings with clerk.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Something About an Almost Unknown Land—The Navigator Islands.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

Away, far away in the midst of the South Pacific, in latitude 15° south and 171° east longitude, and right in the track of the United States, New-Zealand and Australian mail steamers, lies the beautiful Island of Tutuila, rising in its solitude to an elevation of 3,400 feet above the level of the sea, and clothed with evergreen tropical verdure. To the mariner's eye is presented one of those Eden-like scenes rarely to be found on our globe. Resting upon the tops of the mountains are seen the clouds peculiar to these regions. The almost perpendicular ridges from the mountain-top to the sea, intersected with beautiful valleys covered with foliage of all kinds, with the rain pouring down in torrents in one; in the next, the sun shining brightly; in a third, the fog hurrying from the mountain-top to the beach; a fourth is scarcely visible, with the many-tinted rainbow forming an arch across the whole; the ocean expending its force upon the white coral reef; the longline of cocoa-nut trees along the beach, with the native villages here and there. Away to windward are three whale-boats, and on the other side of our ship, looking right into the harbor of Pango Pango, and coming out to meet the *Nevada*, is a war canoe propelled by fifty painted warriors, which approaches at almost lightning speed. The naked savage on the bow is dancing his war-dance, and as his club moves from side to side, the fifty paddles strike the water. This isolated scene, far away from civilization and all our old associations, forms a picture never to be effaced from one's mind, and which HOGARTH would have traveled twice round the world to sketch. Here man is beheld in his natural state, without dress, without art, and yet even the inherent modesty of mankind is to be found among these people; around their loins is a covering made from the bark of a cactus tree, hanging down in shreds about twelve inches long. They are a fine athletic people, averaging from five feet nine inches high to six feet, well formed and strong. The women are particularly good looking, medium height, and in their wild simplicity adorned with flowers and wreaths.

The islands of the Samoa group have seldom been visited by Europeans, and in consequence, the natives are unused to our habits and customs. Upolo, forty miles to the west of Tutuila, stands first among the group in point of fertility, having an area of 1,025 square miles, which may be divided into three districts—the West, Middle and Eastern—rising to about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The western slope, from the mountain to the sea, is all suitable for cultivation, and three-fourths of the middle, and two-thirds of the eastern are all susceptible of cultivation; the soil is of the richest kind, composed of decomposed vegetable matter, &c. Rains are frequent throughout the year, and small streams every mile or so flow from the mountains to the sea, affording a plentiful supply of water at all times. Upolo is certainly the most fertile island in the Pacific, more so than the Island of Ceylon. In every district are to be found figs, dates, indigo, tamarinds, cinnamon, nutmegs, ginger, taro, bread fruit, cocoa-nuts, yams, bananas, sweet potatoes, mangoes, melons, limes, pumpkins, pine-apples, oranges, custard-apples, citrons, guavas, pomegranates, mulberries, maize, cotton, sugar, rice, coffee, &c.

On this island is situated Port Apia, inhabited by perhaps one hundred and sixty Europeans, who have chiefly found their way there in whale-ships; a population not likely to develop the vast resources of the country, and from which little progress might be expected, were it not that the United States, New-Zealand and Australian mail line will, in all probability, call at the port of Pango Pango. The native population, numbering about 26,000, are exceedingly friendly disposed toward white men, and have on several occasions sought the protection of England and the United States. The Island of Upolo is governed by three Chiefs, who are always disputing and fomenting war among themselves. The only law that exists for Europeans is a sort of Consular Court, which is not looked upon with favor.

The island to the westward of Upolo is not quite so fertile, but covers a much larger area, and it is estimated that there are about six hundred square miles of it suitable for coffee, sugar and cotton. At no distant date, these islands will become the garden of the Pacific. As a central Polynesian depot, the harbor of Pango Pango is not to be surpassed. Situated almost at equal distance between the Society Isles and New-Caledonia, 1,800 miles from Auckland, and a little over 3,000 miles from San Francisco, in close proximity with the Fiji and Friendly Islands, the Navigators will certainly become great in the future development of Polynesia. The French have already taken steps to form a connection with the steam-ship line now running to Australia. By this arrangement all the French settlements will be brought into immediate communication with each other, and reduce the time from New-Caledonia to France to thirty-six days, and the benefit that will accrue to our continental railroad, from the increased travel and transportation of cotton, &c., will be very large indeed.

Burning of a Coal Mine Breaker—Fortunate Escape of the Miners.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* gives the following particulars of the destruction of the Kalmie Colliery breaker of Messrs. SHEAFER & PHILLIPS, located in Williams' Valley, near Tower City, Penn., on Friday morning: "The man whose business it was to take the wagons into the tunnel did not arrive in time, so the watchman went in with them, and was absent about twenty minutes, when he started out again to blow the 6 o'clock whistle. As he neared the mouth of the tunnel smoke came in upon him, and he was forced to retrace his steps. Going back in great haste he climbed up through the air hole, and discovered the breaker in flames. He then alarmed the men who were working in one of the gangways, and they made a hasty exit. There were five men working in another gangway, and an attempt made to alarm them, but without success. They, however, soon observed the smoke pouring in upon them, and attempted to escape, but were driven back by the density of the smoke, and compelled to remain in the gangway, which they did until the fire subsided. They report having suffered severely from the smoke, but are very thankful that they were so fortunate as to escape with their lives. The breaker was considered one of the finest of its class in the region, the colliery was getting in good working condition, and the loss is particularly severe upon the proprietors at this time. The breaker was insured for $40,000, but that amount of money, as a matter of course, will not replace the breaker and cover the loss."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	313
Beeswax, pkgs	13	Tar, bbls	113
Broom-corn, bales	72	Resin, bbls	720
Cotton, bales	6,611	Oil-cake, pkgs	725
Cotton-seed, bags	762	Pork, pkgs	546
Cooper, bbls	14	Beef, pkgs	2,416
Dried Fruit, pkgs	760	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,152
Eggs, bbls	1,334	Grease, pkgs	273
Flour, bbls	9,937	Lard, pkgs	1,262
Wheat, bushels	12,460	Stearine, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	25,600	Butter, pkgs	3,164
Oats, bushels	22,650	Cheese, pkgs	1,527
Barley, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pkgs	197
Grass-seed, bushels	4,718	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Flax-seed, bags	33	Dressed Hogs, No	170
Beans, bbls	110	Peanuts, bags	1,672
Peas, bbls	48	Pecans, pkgs	180
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Rice, pkgs	191
Corn-meal, bags	450	Starch, boxes	202
Hops, bales	125	Sumac, bags	29
Hides, No	1,971	Tobacco, hhds	167
Hides, bales	12	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	2,214
Leather, sides	23,624	Whisky, bbls	405
Moss, bales	50	Wool, bales	139
Molasses (N.O.), bbls	1,387	Green Apples, bbls	495

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *William Tapscott*, for Liverpool—2,249,884 lbs. Bone-dust, 2,817 lbs. Resin, 1,100 Oars, 400 bbls. Tallow, 13 hhds. Tallow, 586 bales Cotton, 501 boxes Extract Sumac.

By the ship *Strathearn*, for Liverpool—2,720 tcs. Lard, 53 bbls. Lard, 2,707 boxes Cheese, 100 tcs. Tallow, 500 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Sperm-oil, 15,286 bushels Corn, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Tallow, 935 bags Oil-cake, 14,893 bushels Wheat, 42 hhds. Syrup.

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for London—8 cs. Beeswax, 66 pkgs. Drugs, 20 cs. Quinine, 4,299 Bags Clover-seed, 17 bales Sponges, 117 boxes Tobacco, 95 bbls. Apples, 90 boxes Clocks, 212 rolls Leather, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 1,768 boxes Cheese, 3 cases Sewing-machines, 830 tcs. Pork, 114 logs Maple, 70 bales Skins, 10 cases Pears, 70 tcs. Tobacco, 29 bbls. Beans, 661 bbls. Resin, 887 bbls. Potatoes, 640 qrs. Beef, 20 bags Roots, 6 cases Oil Peppermint, 30 Wheels, 135 pks. Wooden-ware, 14 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 33 cases Hardware, 283 boxes Bacon, 77 bales Orchilla Weed, 500 cases Salmon, 20 bbls. Meal, 4 cases Handles, 20 bbls. Hominy, 100 tcs. Lard, 49,724 bushels Corn, 7,650 bushels Wheat, 127 boxes Preserves, 187 bbls. Tallow, 87 pks. Tobacco, 20 bags Myrrh, 30 bbls. Pork, 740 pks. Brazil-wood.

By the ship *Sir Lancelot*, for London—4,226 bags Clover-seed, 2,400 Staves, 101 cases Sewing-machines, 75 tcs. Beef, 59 cases Mowing-machines, 350 Wheels, 279 boxes Clothes-pins, 4 bbls. Potatoes, 4,720 bags Oil-cake, 500 bbls. Flour, 475 bbls. Resin, 903 bales Oil-cake.

By the ship *E. W. Stetson*, for London—150 boxes Maizena, 492 tcs. Beef, 15,158 bushels Wheat, 284 bbls. Resin, 25 cases Paper, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 16,515 bushels Corn, 480 boxes Cheese, 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 65 boxes Pork, 30 bbls. Potatoes, 6,000 Staves, 1,000 Cases, 95 boxes Clocks, 25 boxes Sweepers, 150 boxes Clothes-pins, 400 bags Clover-seed, 25 cases Bitters, 2,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Edgar Cecil*, for London—1,317 bags Clover-seed, 100 boxes Tobacco, 6,544 bags Oil-cake, 300 tcs. Beef, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Heldahl*, for Queenstown and orders—15,352 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Herzolin Anna*, for Queenstown and orders—25,637 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Jose Maria*, for Queenstown and orders—31,095 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Maria Guiseppe*, for Queenstown and orders—27,359 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Kagua*, for Antwerp—119 pks. Tallow, 260 boxes Bacon, 14,864 bushels Rye, 600 tcs. Lard, 146 bags Clover-seed, 8,700 Staves, 1,866 pieces Dyewood.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—504 boxes Bacon, 580 tcs. Lard, 4,318 bags Clover-seed, 12 cases Cigars, 21 boxes Gum Senegal, 5 cases Perfumery, 67 cases Oil Peppermint, 706 bales Tobacco, 275 cases Sewing-machines, 244 bbls. Apples, 500 boxes Starch, 5 bales Skins, 1 bale Hops, 70 cases Preserves, 23 bales Cummin-seed, 14 bags Bones, 300 sides Leather, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 300 boxes Lobsters, 8,333 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Channel Light*, for Rotterdam—12 cases Oil Peppermint, 1,984 bbls. Resin, 6 bbls. Potatoes, 6,200 Staves, 1,700 tcs. Lard, 317 tcs. Tallow.

By the brig *Tenerife*, for Marseilles—300 boxes Perfumery, 2,325 tcs. Lard, 700 pks. Lard, 485 boxes Bacon, 60 boxes Hams, 1,860 boxes Extract Logwood, 20 boxes Extract Hyperic, 6,000 Staves, 10 boxes Shoulders, 39 bags Nuts, 100 bbls. Beef.

By the brig *M. McFarlane*, for Alicante—7,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 40 boxes Florida Water, 78 boxes Tobacco, 36,280 Staves, 75 pks. Perfumery.

By the brig *Mary Gibbs*, for Havana—66 casks Soda Crystals, 160,000 feet Lumber, 18 pks. Hoops, 6 bbls. Closets, 200 bales Oakum, 160 kegs Nails, 4 kegs Nuts, 47 pks. Rope, 30 tons Stone, 100 bales Hay.

By the schooner *Azelda & Laura*, for St. Jago—48,271 lbs. Lard, 8,385 lbs. Ham, 500 bags Rice, 2,784 lbs. Bacon, 200 boxes Herring, 3 bbls. Beef, 528 lbs. Butter, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 100 cases Petroleum, 5 cases Crackers, 27 bbls. Onions.

By the brig *Alice*, for Bermuda—300 bbls. Potatoes, 36 Cattle, 150 bbls. Corn-meal, 25 sacks Salt, 300 bales Hay, 600 bbls. Flour.

By the schooner *Lizzie Cochran*, for Barbados—600 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Corn-meal, 125 bbls. Beef, 75 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Crackers, 100 bbls. Bread, 550 bushels Peas, 400 bushels Corn, 750 bushels Oats, 2,600 lbs. Cheese, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 100 Shooks, 6 Horses, 44 Mules.

By the bark *H. A. Litchfield*, for Callao—1,700 cases Oil, 85 cases Florida water, 44,000 lbs. Lard, 755 cases Chairs, 30 cases Agricultural Implements, 8 cases Grindstones, 60 cases Tobacco, 25 cases Machinery, 200 boxes Stove Polish, 3,223 lbs. Ham, 197 bbls. Beef, 308 bbls. Resin, 134 boxes Sewing-machines, 250 boxes Cement, 2 casks Figs, 4 bbls. Whisky, 49 Stoves, 9 pks. Rubber Goods, 2 pks. Cotton Waste, 4,331 lbs. Tallow, 54 pks. Brooms, 5,460 Staves, 12,811 feet Lumber, 20 boxes Tar, 2 Pianos, 6 cases Cages, 68 pks. Lard-oil, 64 cases Can Goods, 100 dozen Pails, 38 pks. Glass-ware, 24 cases Handles, 102 cases Axes, 52 Plows.

And from Philadelphia, for Genoa, by the bark *Tidal Wave*—84,946 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Bremen, by the bark *Verona*—202,855 gallons Refined do....For Port Spain, by the schooner *Charles M'Carthy*—2,000 gallons do. in cases.

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm at $8@$8 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted firm for Rio, of which the offerings have been limited, while the demand has been fair; no sales were reported in the local market. At Baltimore, there were resales of 3,550 bags by the *Frances Jane*; and at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags by *T. Butler*, were sold on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 22,348 bags; sales, 16,503 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 53,918 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 79,513 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted strong, as follows: Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; fair, 15¼c.@15¾c.; good, 16c.@16½c.; prime at 16¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days credit. For other kinds there has been a moderate call, with prices well maintained; some 3,000 bags Rio changed hands on private terms. We quote Java at 22½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 14¾c.@17c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Singapore, 18¼c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@18¼c.; Manila, 15½c.@17c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@16¾c.; San Domingo, in bond, 12c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	4,000
At New-Orleans	9,402
At Mobile	3,850
At Baltimore	8,343
At New-York	53,918
Grand total	79,513

COTTON—Has been more active and very firm, for early delivery, with sales reported of 4,265 bales (of which 522 bales were to arrive) including 2,009 bales to shippers, 1,499 bales to spinners, 157 bales to speculators and 600 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been extensive at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb.; sales, 23,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 700 bales at 18⅞c., 900 bales at 18 15-16c., 500 bales at 18⅞c.; January, 400 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 900 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 400 bales at 19c.; February, 500 bales at 19 3-16c.; March, April and May, 100 bales each at 19⅜c., together; April, 300 bales at 19⅜c. And today, for December, 1,600 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 19c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c., 200 bales at 19c., 2,500 bales at 18 15-16c., 2,000 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 200 bales at 19c.; January, 200 bales at 19 1-6c., 400 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 900 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 400 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 800 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c.; March, 2,300 bales at 19⅜c.; April, 100 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 11-16c., 300 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 1,000 bales at 10⅝c., 300 bales at 19 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 500 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19⅞c. Exchanged—100 bales December for 100 bales January at 3-16c. difference, 100 bales December for 100 bales March at ⅝c. difference. Free on board at Savannah, 200 bales at 18⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December 18.86c., January 18.98c., February 19.15c., March 19⅜c., April 19.66c., May 19.75c. The receipts at this port today were 6,611 bales, including 316 bales from Wilmington, 258 bales ₱ rail, 1,182 bales from New-Orleans, 1,985 bales from Charleston, 403 bales from Savannah, 2,158 bales from Norfolk, 309 bales from Newbern. The reported receipts at the shipping ports since our last were 20,557 bales, and thus far this week 54,837 bales, against 62,105 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 948,102 bales, against 1,134,817 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	16½	16⅝	17
Good Ordinary	18	18⅛	18⅜	18½
Low Middling	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19¼
Middling	19¼	19⅜	19⅝	20¼
Good Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	21

FISH—The demand has been light for most kinds within our range. Dry Cod at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $12@$17; No. 2 do., $9 50@$11; No. 3 do., $7@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet but generally quoted firm in price. The home trade call has been limited, and the export inquiry very tame. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 80; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 90 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 35
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 00@10 35

Southern Flour has been in limited request at drooping prices. Offerings moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. There has been a moderate jobbing inquiry for Rye Flour at $4 15@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 15@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Business shows more animation, with values in most instances quoted stronger. Sales include 5,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 35 ₱ box; 3,000 boxes Valencia Raisins, part at 11¼c., currency, and part at 10¼c., gold; 1,000 bbls. Currants, part at 8¼c.; 200 cases Figs, 300 bags East India Tapioca, and 300 boxes Jordan shelled Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively lifeless, and prices have been further depressed by somewhat increased offerings, closing heavily and irregularly. There has been very little call from export buyers, and the milling inquiry has been quite moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 70@$1 73, mostly at $1 73 for prime for milling; Red and Amber Western at $1 56@$1 65, chiefly at $1 58@$1 60 for good to prime Red, and $1 62 for fair Amber; choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring on private terms, quoted at $1 56@$1 57; choice No. 2 Chicago do., at $1 52, with fair average samples reported available at $1 50, and prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., quoted at about $1 53@$1 54; White State at $1 70; Amber do. at $1 65 ₱ bushel....Corn has been less freely dealt in, and though opening rather stronger as to price, it closed weak and yielding, with holders more urgent in their offerings of stock. The main call has been for mixed Western afloat, though prime samples of Yellow Western have attracted rather more attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 110,000 bushels at 79c.@80c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 79c. for Prime, prompt delivery; 78c.@78½c. nominally for do., in store; 75c.@78½c. for new do.; 80c.@81½c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 80c., afloat, and 83c.@87c. nominally, for White Western and Southern....Rye has been quoted about steady on restricted offerings, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bushels Western at 90c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been more active and held with a fair show of confidence, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 27 for Canada West, with $1 28 reported bid for very choice, $1 10 for four-rowed and 87c.@95c.@98c. for two-rowed State, and 95c.@$1 for Western, ₱ bushel....Barley-malt quiet at unchanged prices....Oats have been in moderate demand, mostly for trade purposes, at about former prices, closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,500 bushels at 56c.@56½c., closing at 56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 55½c. for inferior do.; 54½c. for straight do., in store; 52½c.@55c. for Black; 55c.@56½c. for Mixed and White State; 56c.@57½c. for ordinary to prime White Western and White Ohio from track, store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at from 60c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at full rates; sales, since our last, include 1,100 Dry and 230 Wet-salted Mexican, 700 Central American, 600 Dry, and 1,400 Wet-salted Texas, and 4,000 California, on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has advanced to 25c.@25¼c. cash, and 25½c. forward delivery, on a brisk business; sales, 1,250,000 lbs. Iron has been in less request, yet nominally unchanged in price; 900 tons Glengarnock Pig were sold, to arrive, on private terms, worth $34, from dock, and $35 from yard, given as the current quotations. American nominally as before. Nothing really new in Lead or Zinc. Prime brands Silesia Spelter have been quoted strong at 6⅜c., gold, ₱ lb., on a moderate inquiry. Tin has been fairly active at buoyant prices; sales, 1,500 slabs Straits, to arrive, on private terms, with 38½c.@38¾c., gold, given as the current figures, and for English, 37½c.@37¾c., gold, ₱ lb.; 2,000 boxes Charcoal Plates $9 25; 1,650 boxes Coke Plates at $8 37@$8 75; 1,500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 25, and 1,500 boxes Coke Terne at $7@$8 25, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—The offerings of New-Orleans, new crop, have been more liberal, both at auction and at private sale, at lower and irregular prices, leading to freer purchases, including 513 bbls. at private trade at from 40c.@55c.; and 888 bbls. at auction at from 48c.@54½c. Foreign has been in rather more request, and 540 hhds. Porto Rico have been reported sold on private terms. We quote nominally: New crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@38c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 20c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c., and New-Orleans, 30c.@45c. for old, and 40c.@56c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered sparingly, and has been in fair demand on the basis of $4 90@$5 for Strained; sales, 1,200 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $7@$9 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been inactive and more or less nominal....Spirits Turpentine has been in good request on the basis of 65c. for merchantable; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 65c. for merchantable; Crude nominal. Resin, $4 85@$10 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3 37@$3 62; Pitch, $4 75@$5 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of all kinds have been much lighter, and holders decidedly firmer in their views, insisting on a rather sharp advance in values, which had the effect of checking business, particularly for export....Refined Oil was quiet, with 22⅞c. reported bid, and 23c. asked here, early delivery; sales were reported of 2,000 bbls., January, at 22¾c., and 150 bbls. January to March, at 22½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the quotations were 22c.@22¼c. ₱ gallon, on a quiet market; sales, 1,000 bbls. at 22¼c.....Refined Oil, in cases, quoted here at 27c.@27½c., but inactive....Crude Oil, in bulk, in demand and quoted strong at 13¼c., at which some 2,000 bbls. were reported sold, early delivery. Shipping Crude has been quiet at 17c....Naphtha wholly nominal....The Creek quotations were up to $4 20 on the Upper, and $4 30@$4 35 on the Lower Roads, on, however, a tame market.

PROVISIONS—There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted for Mess Pork, for early delivery, at comparatively firm prices. Clear and Prime Mess Pork has been in some demand and steady. Other kinds dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50@$13 62 for Western Mess, chiefly at $13 50; $15@$15 25 for new City and Country Mess; $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, $15 75@$16 for Clear, $14 75 for old Thin Clear ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a light demand noted for Western Mess, on the advanced basis of $14 75 for New, seller February; sales, 500 bbls.....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 5⅝c.@6½c. ₱ lb....Cut meats have been in fair request and steady at 9c.@11c. for Hams, 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@8½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb; sales equal to 800 pkgs., including 500 boxes Shoulders, December delivery, at 6c.; and 20,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been depressed and quoted a fraction cheaper, on a less active demand, particularly for export; sales since our last, 800 boxes, including for early delivery 196 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.; 295 boxes Short Clear at 8c.; 20 boxes Short Rib 7¼c.; and for forward delivery, at Chicago, 200 boxes Short Clear, last half of December, at 6¼c....Lard has been quoted rather steadier in price, on less urgent offerings, but has been inactive for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 485 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam, 9⅜c. for Kettle-rendered, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for City, 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 and 9⅞c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been fair, at about former figures, with sales reported of equal to 2,500 tcs. Western Steam, including 500 tcs., seller December, at 9⅛c., seller January, at 9⅛c.; 1,000 tcs., seller March, at 9⅞c., and 500 tcs., seller April, at 10c....Beef has been quiet since our last, within the range of from $7@$10 50 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 170 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand since our last, at $22@$24 for new; sales, 250 bbls....Butter and Cheese have been generally very quiet at nominally unaltered prices.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover has been fair, but with free offerings, prices have been quoted lower; Sales have been reported of 2,600 bags, part to arrive, at 11 7-16c.@11¾c. for Indiana, and 11c.@11⅛c. for Ohio. Other kinds dull; 1,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed were sold on private terms.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after at steady rates, including Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been quiet, but values have been quoted essentially unaltered. The inquiry from refiners has been on a restricted scale, and from the trade light. Holders have been willing sellers at the current quotations, but not disposed to make concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 206 hhds. and 510 boxes, including 180 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico to the trade at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; 25 hhds. New-Orleans at 8¼c.; 397 boxes Havana Clayed and Centrifugal at 10c.; 50 boxes do., 9 9-16c., and 63 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅜c., ₱ lb. We quote fair refining grades Cuba nominally at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; good do. at 9⅝c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; Grocery Grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9⅞c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Manila, in bags, at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at 10⅛c.@12⅞c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand, but at rather easier prices; sales, 235,000 lbs. common to choice at 9c.@9⅜c., mainly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for prime samples. Of Stearine, 130,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅞c.@10c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for prime, in hogsheads, and 26,000 lbs. Grease at 6½c.@6⅞c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet, since our last, at about previous quotations; sales, 140 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry growths, at 16c.@55c.; and 100 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 15 ₱ lb.; Manufactured quiet.

WHISKY—Has advanced sharply, on a more active demand; sales, 550 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@$1, closing at $1 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a restricted movement in the line of berth freights, and with rather more liberal offerings of room, particularly by sail, the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers. The offerings of Grain, Cotton and Provisions have been comparatively limited. The chartering business has been on a very moderate scale. Grain vessels attracted but little attention, and the bids for Petroleum vessels were less confident, the advanced prices claimed for Oil having been against free export purchases. Vessels for general cargo were in some request for Liverpool; the reported engagements included 900 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16c.@⅜c. ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7d., or ½d. less than the latest engagements of yesterday; 5,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 2,200 boxes Cheese at 35s.@40s.; 170 boxes Bacon and 215 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; also, a British (iron clipper) ship, 1,364 tons, and a British ship, 923 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo. For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 1,300 tons Oil-cake, in bags, reported at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; also, a British ship, 1,205 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a German bark, 473 tons, (to arrive,) with equal to about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; also an Austrian ship, 777 tons, reported chartered in Europe, to load with Grain, on private terms. For Havre, by steam, via Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard and 200 boxes Bacon at 55s. ₱ ton. For a French port direct, a German brig, 193 tons, with about 1,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 9s. 6d. ₱ quarter, an extreme rate. For Antwerp, 100 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bremen, 65 bales Cotton, by sail, at ⅝c. ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 40s. ₱ ton; and a German bark, 552 tons, with equal to 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 300 bags Clover-seed and 40 hhds. Tallow at 37 5-6d. ₱ ton. For the Continent, a German bark, 642 tons, with equal to 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, and a Norwegian bark, 649 tons, with a similar cargo, from Philadelphia, (both reported chartered in Europe,) on private terms. For Odessa, an American bark, 438 tons, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum, at 40c., gold, ₱ case. For Halifax, a British brig, 186 tons, with general cargo, mostly Flour, from Baltimore, at 30c. ₱ bbl. For Pernambuco, a British brig, 193 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, on private terms. For Buenos Ayres, direct, a British bark, 420 tons, with general cargo, at about $6,500. For Aspinwall, a British brig, 430 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $6 ₱ ton. For Melbourne, Australia, a British ship, 1,152 tons, with general cargo, at £3,700. For Adelaide, Australia, a British bark, 337 tons, with general cargo, at £1,250.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 5—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 92⅝; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 92⅝; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 5—A. M.—Rentes opened at 57f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 7,500 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; Peas, 41s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day have footed up 22,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton, shipping or shipped at Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 9⅝d.@9¾d. for Middling. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 61s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 11d.@11½d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Dec. 5.—PETROLEUM, 47f. for fine pale American.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced; No. 1 Spring, $1 26; No. 2 Spring, $1 19¾@$1 20; Rejected, $1 04@$1 05; No. 2 Spring, seller December, $1 19¾@$1 20; seller last half of month, $1 20¾; seller January, $1 21¾. CORN advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 41¾c.@41⅞c.; Rejected, 39⅛c.; No. 2 Mixed, seller December, 41⅝c.@41⅞c.; seller last half of month, 41⅝c.@41¾c.; seller January, 42c.@42⅛c.; seller April, 45c.@45⅛c.; seller May, 48c. OATS in fair demand; 32⅝c.@32¾c.; seller January, 32½c.; seller May, 38c. RYE in good demand; No. 2, 62½c.@63c.; No. 1, 63c. BARLEY in good demand; No. 2 Fall, 62⅞c.; No. 3 Spring, 53c.; No. 2 Spring, seller January, 63⅛c.@64c. PORK steady; sales at $12 87½; seller January, $13 12½@$13 15; seller February, $13 35@$13 45; seller March, $13 65@$13 75. LARD steady; sales at 8⅛c.; seller January, 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; seller February, 8⅞c.@9c.; seller March, 8⅞c.@9c. Green HAMS, 6⅞c.@7¼c.; Shoulders, 3⅞c.@3⅞c.; Long Clear and Short Ribs, 5⅛c.; Short Clear, 5⅜c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4⅛c.@4⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.@5⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 6c.@6⅛c. WHISKY firm; 89c. Live HOGS active and higher; $3 90@$4; Dressed quiet; $4 65. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley and 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley and 1,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 77,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 38,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales, 800 bushels White Michigan at $1 63; No. 2 Spring nominal. CORN dull; sales, a few car-lots of new at 60c. and high mixed at 61c. OATS and RYE neglected; prices nominally unchanged. BARLEY stronger; sales, 2 cars Canada at 90c.; 2 cars and 5,000 bushels Canada at 95c. SEEDS neglected. PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 10c. HIGHWINES dull; nominally 93c. CATTLE—Supply, 3,230 head, or 190 cars; increase, 79 cars over the same time last week; quality fair; market active and steady; nominally unchanged; sales, 61 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,426 lbs., at $5 75; 259 Indiana, 1,283 to 1,445 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 75; 138 Kentucky, 1,067 to 1,400 lbs., at $4 75@$5 50; 219 Missouri, 1,363 to 1,451 lbs., at $5 60@$5 70; 328 Illinois, 1,232 to 1,311 lbs., at $4 65@$5 60; 34 Texas, averaging 1,100 lbs., at $3. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000 head; market not opened. HOGS—Receipts, 4,092 head; market active; prices firm and 10c.@15c. better; sales at $4 35@$4 42 for medium to good.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 75; Extra do., $6@$6 15; Double Extra do., $6 25@$6 65. WHEAT stiff and in good demand for No. 3 Red; sales at $1 47, held at $1 50; No. 2 Red Winter salable at $1 55; held higher. CORN firm; mixed on track at 44c.@45c.; No. 2 in elevator at 46c.@47½c. OATS dull; No. 2, in elevator, 37½c. BARLEY firm; prime Wisconsin, 75c. RYE—No. 2 higher; sales at 73½c.@75c. WHISKY held at 90c.; no sales. PORK nominal at $13. Dry-salted MEATS—Only an order trade; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. BACON—Only an order trade; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 7⅝c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c. LARD firm at 8⅝c., cash and seller this month. Live HOGS firm at $3 80@$4 30; bulk of sales at $3 90@$4 15. CATTLE unchanged; business restricted for lack of transportation and suspension of ferriage across the river. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; sales at $6 65@$6 90. WHEAT firm and scarce; sales at $1 42@$1 45. CORN advanced and in fair demand at 46c.@47c. RYE firm and in fair demand; sales at 78c.@80c. OATS steady; sales at 36c.@40c. BARLEY in good demand; Spring, 75c.@80c.; Fall, 80c.@90c. LARD firm and in fair demand; light sales; sales at 8¾c.@9c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light, holders firm; nominally, Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., 25 days in salt, loose. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. asked; no sales. Live HOGS in good demand; receipts, 7,500. WHISKY in good demand; sales at 90c. Green MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders and rough Sides held at 4½c.@5½c.; Hams at 8c.@8½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—FLOUR steady with a good demand; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50. CORN quoted 65c.@66c. in round lots; sales, 16,000 bushels on private terms. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 96c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c. RECEIPTS by Lake—2,700 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Amber Michigan, $1 43; No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 2 Red, $1 34@$1 35; No. 3 Red, $1 30. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 49c.; Low Mixed, 48c.; Yellow, 49½c.; Michigan, 49c.; no grade, 47c. OATS—Full prices asked, but no demand; Michigan, 40c.; rejected, 36c. CLOVER-SEED steady at $6 40@$6 42½. Live HOGS steady at $4 85@$5. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—TOBACCO active for all grades; New and Old, $6 50@$7 75; Low to Medium Leaf, $8@$12; sales, 107 hhds. BAGGING quiet; round lots, 14½c.@15½c. FLOUR in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm; Red and White, $1 35@$1 50. CORN quiet and steady; Ear and Shelled, in bulk, 45c.@48c.; sales, 1,000; Shelled, sacked and delivered, 62½c. OATS, 42½c., delivered. RYE firm and steady; sales at 75c. Live HOGS steady at $4 50@$4 60. PROVISIONS at yesterday's quotations. WHISKY firm; sales at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1, $1 22¼; No. 2, $1 20¾. OATS steady; No. 2, 32½c. CORN in good demand; No. 12 Mixed, 41½c. RYE steady; No. 1, 62c. BARLEY in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Fall, 63c. HOGS in fair demand, but at lower rates—$3 90@$4 10. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 38,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—WHEAT dull and inactive; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 43; No. 2 do., $1 34. CORN steady; new Shelled, 56c. OATS steady, 40c. PETROLEUM active and higher; Refined, in car-lots, 21½c.@21¾c.; small lots, 22½c.@23c.; Crude firm, $4 85@$4 90.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—WHEAT quiet and dull. RYE sells at 90c.@91c. CORN quiet; Western Mixed held at 80c. BARLEY entirely neglected. OATS steady; sales, 1 car No. 2 White State at 53½c. in elevator, and 400 bushels Mixed do. at 53c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—COTTON active and strong; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 2,751 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,950 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 34,028 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—COTTON active; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 2,588 bales; exports, to the Continent, 525 bales; to Rotterdam, 805 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 35,843 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 6,649 bales; gross, 7,581 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,071 bales; sales, 7,200 bales; stock, 141,089 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—COTTON active; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 3,267 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,751 bales; to the Continent, 4,150 bales; sales, 2,900 bales; stock, 65,158 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 5.—FLOUR active and higher; sales at $7@$8. CORN firm and scarce; held at 75c. OATS advanced and in fair demand; sales at 53c. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—WHEAT firmer and quiet; Extra, $1 51; No. 1 White, $1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 42. Dressed HOGS, $5.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—COTTON strong; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.@16½c.; net receipts, 2,394 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 32,141 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 1,100 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1871.

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—Mr. Frank Mayo.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

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New-York City.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Gov. Hoffman on the Political Situation.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* has been sounding Gov. HOFFMAN on the political situation, and gives the result in last evening's *Post*, from which we extract the following:

"Since July 12 the Governor's position is entirely changed. Then a prominent aspirant for the Presidency, with the whole party organization supporting him, his prospects were good. As the leader of the party in its strongest State and the representative of 'the new departure' in the East, he was strong throughout the Union. But the July riot broke his relations with Tammany, and destroyed him as its candidate. Then came the melting away of Tammany itself, and of the whole party; and today the Governor is thoroughly convinced that there are no conceivable future events that could enable the present Democratic organization to make him, or indeed any other member of it, President. In renouncing the prospect of being a candidate, Gov. HOFFMAN also renounces his long-cherished adherence to the Democratic Party. He is unreserved in his conviction that the party must be dissolved. For a long time he looked for its simple reorganization upon the basis of the existing State and national organizations, but the utter overthrow of it in New-York and its popular defeat in other States, too late to rally for next year's election, satisfy him that the final judgment of the people has been pronounced upon the party, under its present leaders, without regard to 'new departures' or 'ancient usages,' 'passive policies' or 'reconstructed platforms.' He is for a new party, out and out, and is ready to act with HORACE GREELEY, CARL SCHURZ and CHARLES SUMNER in forming one on the basis of national reform, a strict construction, and the supremacy of the civil over the military power."

It has been pretty generally understood that the intimate relations previously existing between Gov. HOFFMAN and the Tammany Ring ceased with the events of the 12th of July last. Whether the Governor's bold and patriotic course on that occasion was inspired by any higher motive than a desire to rescue the Democratic Party of the State from the inevitable destruction to which the blundering stupidity of the *World*, and the recklessness of the popinjay OAKEY HALL, would have consigned it, may be a matter of doubt; but whatever the motive, the stand taken by the Governor was such as no man, either of sagacity or patriotism, could have failed to take under the circumstances; and it was bound, as he must have foreseen, to create a perpetual breach between him and his previous associates and political backers. Those who know the Governor most intimately state that the breach thus effected was by no means unwelcome to him; that he had, in fact, long been anxious to sever his connection with the vulgar political tricksters and thieves who were compromising his own reputation, and scandalizing the party to which he belonged.

Gov. HOFFMAN had the misfortune to enter political life under the auspices of the vilest set of scoundrels that ever made politics a trade. He became a sort of protégé of the Ring, and was used as a reputable figure-head for the rotten Tammany craft. Aside from his being a Democrat, and ambitious for office, he had nothing in common with the low-lived crew who were his political backers. He was a man of education and culture, of pure private character, and good social standing. If left to follow his own inclinations, he was also strictly honest. No abler, more conscientious, or more impartial Judge ever sat on the Bench in this City than Gov. HOFFMAN was during the three terms that he held the office of Recorder. His firm vindication of the law against mob rule, as shown in his fearless treatment of the rioters of 1863, when OAKEY HALL, with his characteristic demagogism, skulked his duty as public prosecutor, will never be forgotten by the people of this City. It won him a re-election to the Recordership by the acclamation of all parties, and thereby indicated him as the Democrat, above all others, whom the Tammany thieves should secure as their respectable figure-head. After serving them in that capacity for seven years, it is a little curious that another riot should have furnished the opportunity for Gov. HOFFMAN to break off the (to him) disagreeable alliance.

But, having done this, the Governor finds himself almost without a political following, and is ready to exclaim with DANIEL WEBSTER on a similar occasion, "Where am I to go?" The Seymour, Tilden and Church branch of the Democracy has long been at swords' points with Gov. HOFFMAN, and now that he has cast off Tammany, he stands, as it were, alone. No wonder he is "unreserved in his opinion that the party must be dissolved." Neither a "new departure" nor a "passive policy" nor an "active policy" can save it, now that it no longer furnishes a place for JOHN T. HOFFMAN. The Governor must have become pretty thoroughly weaned from Democracy, when he is ready, as the *Post* correspondent says, to "act with HORACE GREELEY, CARL SCHURZ, and CHARLES SUMNER." What strength the accession of Gov. HOFFMAN will add to the great Anti-Grant combination remains to be seen. The difficulty with the combination, thus far, has been that it has failed to show the country any reason, except that of personal antipathy, why it should exist at all. It is a combination founded, not on principles, but on prejudices. The only substantial ground of objection to Gen. GRANT'S administration in the country today, comes from a source that is inflexibly hostile to the entire creed and history of the Republican Party, and would be no better satisfied with any man who truly represented Republican principles than it is with Gen. GRANT. It is represented by the rebel element of the South. Since the Democracy has taken its "new departure," there is really no difference worth speaking of among the people of the Northern States, growing out of political principles or measures. The motto of the opposition should be "men not measures." In such a contest, an old Democrat like HOFFMAN may, from some unaccountable reason, have a preference for GREELEY or SUMNER over GRANT, but we doubt whether even GREELEY and SUMNER would not prefer GRANT to HOFFMAN.

Postal Telegraphy.

The project for embarking the Government in the telegraphing business made its reappearance in the House of Representatives yesterday, with a promptness that shows its friends mean to follow up sharply the official support they have received. It did not meet, however, with a very flattering reception. Although the House rejected the proposition of the Chairman of the Postal Committee, to put it into his pigeon-holes and smother it there, it was still refused a special committee, and finally brought up in the Committee on Appropriations.

The question thus sprung again on Congress is certainly an important one, and the favor shown it by the Postmaster-General and the President entitles it to a rehearing. Nor can it be said that there is no new light on the subject. Since the adjournment of Congress, reports have been made public of the working of the telegraph lines in England by the Government. It is on these that Mr. CRESWELL lays stress in his recommendations. The results in Great Britain are brilliant. All that could be asked has been obtained. The average cost of transmitting messages has been reduced from thirty-eight cents to twenty-six cents—nearly one-third—the Government has netted over $8,000,000 from the lines, and their use has steadily and rapidly grown, while the convenience and business advantage of the community have been perceptibly advanced.

Does it follow that like results would follow in this country? By no means. It is evident that there are several obstacles to the management of so huge an enterprise by our Postal Department peculiar to this country. The first, and most obvious is, that our postal system is, in point of efficiency, one of the most conspicuous fruits of our clumsy and antiquated methods of civil service appointment. It is, in many of its operations, an amplification of the village Post-office, and there cling to it yet not only the habits of slow and awkward work, but the political features due to its petty origin. It has not grown with the growth of the country. It often fails, in many parts of the country, to manage its own business with the average accuracy and dispatch of a horse railroad, though its resources, in point of authority and of means, are of course beyond all private competition. It is even now engaged in a struggle with the franking system, one of the most ridiculously potent evils ever fastened on an administrative system. It has failed to throw it off because of the strength in the Department of precisely those political complications which would threaten the telegraphing system with not only embarrassment but corruption. While every Post-office in the country is notoriously the focus of a great part of the most unseemly and pernicious scheming for the perversion of the public service to private ends, it is hardly time to talk of extending enormously the powers and patronage of the Department.

Besides this main and at present insuperable obstacle to the success of the system in this country, there are others, less obvious perhaps, but important. Among these are the reluctance with which the American people generally contemplate the extension of Government interference in business matters, the temptation which would be presented to politicians to use the telegraphic system for political purposes, the inexpediency at this time of providing for any further appropriations for the benefit of corporations, and the extreme probability of the scheme proving costly to the tax-payers, and of no advantage to the patrons of the lines.

City Reconstruction.

The internal administration of the City goes on with such apparent smoothness, that people are liable to forget the magnitude of the task involved in the conduct of the financial affairs of New-York, in presence of a depleted treasury and obstructive heads of Departments. Controller GREEN undertook the direction of our local finances at a time when extravagance and stealing had almost done their worst. Pay-rolls were in arrears for periods varying from two weeks to three months; the legal limit of many leading appropriations had been reached, and would have been recklessly exceeded by the ordinary device of adding to the City debt, had not an honest and resolute man been appointed in time to arrest the progress of waste and corruption. No tradesman could present an honest bill against the City with any prospect of getting it paid. It was absolutely indispensable that an assignment should be made of the claim so that it might be doubled or tripled for the benefit of the defunct Ring or some of its parasites. The City was drifting into bankruptcy as fast as a circle of rapacious thieves could drive it.

In the face of every kind of opposition and discouragement, it has been the task of Mr. GREEN to arrest this rapid descent of City credit. He has been hampered by the corrupt legislation of the scoundrels who robbed the Treasury, and he has been opposed at every step by the men who still cling tenaciously to power. The Mayor's unconquerable "aversion to details" is only equaled by his dislike to anything like economy. He cost the City some thirty thousand dollars the other day by advocating exorbitant fees to the City valuation, in the face of a decided report from the Controller that the money was simply thrown away. The late Department of Parks did all it could to bully and badger the Controller, and to make his honesty an excuse for riot and pillage. The existing Department of Public Works sends crowds of its sinecurists to the Bureau of Finance every day, with a view to revive the exploded wrongs of the "poor laborers." Yet Mr. GREEN has quietly and unobtrusively done his work in a way which has averted riot, sustained the City credit, and prepared the way for an administration which will save the City, next year, hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The bloated pay-rolls of Court-house attendants, who only attend on pay-day, have been steadily and firmly retrenched. Scores of men who were supported at the public expense for helping to cheat them are now, for the first time in many years, compelled to seek an honest livelihood. The notorious corruptions of our public markets have been stayed, and many superfluous "clerks" and "inspectors" have been finally dispensed with. Holders of market-stalls feel that the era of black-mailing and favoritism is at an end, and the public will be immediate gainers by the change. In fact, wherever the jurisdiction of the Controller has extended, it has been exercised on the side of retrenchment and reform. What Mr. GREEN has done is the best proof of what remains to be done in Departments which do not come under his control. TWEED'S Department is well known to be a perfect nest of corruption. The swindling contracts which have been made under his auspices, will, when fully disclosed, deepen and widen the iniquity of the master thief. TWEED is still making contracts upon which he doubtless receives a liberal percentage, and for which the City will be made to smart. It is monstrous that this rascal should still be allowed to cling to office. Under HALL'S auspices, the City Treasury is yearly depleted to a large amount by the exorbitant cost of the Bureau of Elections, and the needless array of clerks and attendants to the Board of Supervisors. The public must not lose sight of the details of the City and County pay-rolls, if they wish to see that the work of reform is carried to a satisfactory issue.

On one point Controller GREEN ought to be able to satisfy the tax-payer at an early day, and that is in regard to the amount of outstanding claims against the City. A large proportion of these are entirely illegal, but their nominal total cannot be too early ascertained. The Legislature will be called upon to take immediate steps to relieve the rapidly increasing pressure upon the scanty resources of the City. The proceeds of taxation are being employed to meet the revenue bonds falling due in quick succession, and have been used to reduce the arrears of pay due to City laborers to a merely nominal amount. But the current obligations of the City continue to increase every day, and a public issue of bonds will be one of the first necessities of the coming year. They will, of course, be exposed to open bids, like other State and national securities, and will be made the subject of no mere hole-and-corner transactions, to the profit of AUGUST BELMONT, NATHANIEL SANDS, and others. The increased value of our City bonds, under such treatment, will be one of the best proofs of what we have gained from the honest and fearless course of Controller GREEN.

The Department of Docks.

Of all the commissions appointed by the Tammany Ring, under that singular instrument, our City Charter, that of the Department of Docks has most frequently been held up to view as entirely beyond reproach. To this model Commission the Tammany leaders pointed with great profession of pride. Here was unimpeachable evidence of the honesty of their intention to give us an efficient and economical Municipal Government. Surely into a Commission so composed no improper practices could enter, and citizens so conspicuous for integrity as those comprising it would never suffer themselves to be used for any merely political purpose.

Undoubtedly there was introduced into the Dock Commission a sufficient quantity of "unimpeachable integrity and high-toned mercantile honor" to lead the public to believe that this eminent respectability could render powerless the influence of the Ring element, which, of course, also entered into the composition of the Commission. Let us see how this is.

The Dock Commission was originally composed of the five following citizens: JOHN T. AGNEW, tobacconist; WILSON G. HUNT, ex-dry goods merchant; WILLIAM WOOD, broker, and ex-citizens' Committeeman, one of SANDS' converts to Tammany, also School Commissioner with a large patronage, also Commissioner in the Broadway opening, "with opportunities and advantages too numerous and too peculiar to mention;" R. M. HENRY, lawyer; HUGH SMITH, Tammany Ring. These five Commissioners began their work on April, 1870. The Commission has therefore been in existence within four months of two years. During this time what has it done? Outside of the extensive surveys and plans made by the capable and distinguished engineer of the Commission, really nothing. Gen. MCCLELLAN, we contend, with his admitted administrative ability, not only could have done all this alone, have done it better, and far less expensively, but could and would have done vastly more besides, if he had been left untrammeled by the unwieldy Board at his back.

The charter says that the five Commissioners shall "receive such compensation as shall be established by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." These latter, accordingly, "established" a salary of $10,000 per annum for each Commissioner. So the total party cost of the ornamental part of our Dock Board is the pretty sum of $50,000, to which, of course, must be added the plate-glass and Ingersoll furniture of the commodious offices in which the Commissioners hold sage counsel.

Those Roscoes of the Metropolis, J. T. AGNEW and WILSON G. HUNT, accepted the office, its pay, and responsibilities. But how did they earn the one and discharge the other? In the meeting of the Commissioners for the election of officers held May 2, 1870, they first proceeded to reward Tammany for their appointment by obeying its wishes, and sanctioning the election of HUGH SMITH, SWEENY'S bosom friend and one of the corruptest tools of the Ring, to practically the most important office in the Board—namely that of Treasurer. Nor was this all. When a few months later a "press of private business"—*i. e.*, other Tammany work—caused HUGH SMITH to resign from the Commission, his brother, HENRY A. SMITH, another SMITH of the same kidney, was put into his place by Tammany and promptly in obedience to Ring whispers elected Treasurer by this "eminently respectable" Board. From then up to the last election, since which time visitors have been unable to find him at the rooms of the Commission, this SMITH faithfully performed the duties of a lieutenant of TWEED, HALL, SWEENY & Co.; kept them informed as to what was going on in the Board; managed things so that the pay-list showed a good number of voters on election day, and did generally whatever his masters required of him. Is it possible that the "eminent" citizens on the Commission did not see through this? Perhaps they didn't, but the people of this City do see through it all very clearly, and discover that this much-vaunted Commission is not quite so clear from reproach as they are asked to believe.

Of the management of the Commission in general, there is very much to say. It has been inefficient, retarding rather than helping the improvement laid out for it in the charter which created it, and thus totally disappointing the expectations of the public.

"Tolerable English."

The *World* complains that President GRANT does not "write tolerable English." It is a very good thing that the President does *not* write the sort of English which the *World* considers tolerable. The Johnsonian style, as imitated by inferior intellects, may be rather amusing to the *World* readers—but a business-like and sensible nation does not care to be addressed in the language of a pedagogue lecturing a school. What the *World* means by "tolerable English" is illustrated in the following passage from its article:

"Our enlightened President thinks it is quite a new thing in human affairs for nations to settle a dispute by friendly arbitration. To be sure, better informed men have led him into this ridiculous mistake; but since so swelling a vaunt has found its way into a grave official document, we will prick the bubble and let it collapse. At first, it was a courteous or a self-glorifying fiction; but in the use now made of it by President GRANT it is arrant electioneering humbug. What Gen. GRANT asks the country to admire as an auspicious novelty, is in fact a very old practice and one of the commonest resorts of disputing nations who do not wish to go to war."

Here are figures of speech enough to satisfy every taste. The President, says the *World*—untruly, but never mind that—thinks it a new thing to propose friendly arbitration. This idea it first calls a "ridiculous mistake," then a "swelling vaunt"—whatever that may be—then a "bubble," then a "self-glorifying fiction," then "arrant electioneering humbug," then an "auspicious novelty," then a "very old practice," and, finally, "one of the commonest resorts of disputing nations"—and all this wealth of imagery in the short space of a dozen lines. Now, if the President had written his Message in this style, it might have sounded much prettier to the ears of a writer for the *World*, but what would sensible persons have thought of it? Instead of occupying five columns, five volumes would not have sufficed to contain the document. Then the *World* gives us other examples of what it means by "tolerable" English. It begins its criticisms of the Message thus:

"We will waste no thrusts upon the fingers or other extremities of this electioneering document, but strike straight at its jugular vein and its vital organs."

How would the public like to see a President's Message written in that charming strain? Again, the *World* says: "The bumptious talk about its inaugurating a new era of universal peace is utter bosh and buncombe, which will be laughed at and derided when we get the actual award." The *World* folks ought not to complain if other people cannot write like that. It requires a special gift, and while pedants may reasonably rejoice that they possess it, they ought to listen with patience to people who are obliged to express their meaning in simple prose.

A Clergyman's Hoard.

A London clergyman wrote a letter to a newspaper, the other day, asking for help from the public to enable him to get to Yorkshire to fill a curacy to which he had been appointed. The poor gentleman stated that he had less than six cents in money, and nothing with which he could get more. A Methodist clergyman lately died in Charlestown, Ind., of whose worldly affairs we have a very different story. His name was HAMMOND, and he had been for years a noted local preacher. It is said that his salary had always ranged from two to six hundred dollars a year. Hence, it would not have been surprising to hear that his estate at death had not exceeded that of the first-named divine across the sea. But Mr. HAMMOND'S property turns out, according to one authority, to be worth no less than $350,000; and, what is still more strange is that the extent of his wealth seems never to have been even suspected by those among whom he passed his long life. Of course, there are many rich Episcopal clergymen, and many poor Methodist ones; but such exceptional cases are sometimes worth noting, and that of Mr. HAMMOND is so curious as to be attracting in the West just now a great deal of attention.

Mr. HAMMOND was about eighty years of age at the time of his death. His family knew he had a small bank account, but they did not imagine that he possessed a large amount of money. They knew he had some real estate which of late years had risen in value, but they had no idea of its extent. When the administrator of the estate came to settle its affairs he had to make an inventory of the dead minister's effects. This was done last week. While looking carefully through the house, the administrator came upon a large and very old trunk. This was hidden under the floor of a closet which opened only into the room occupied by the deceased during his life. The trunk was drawn forth, and found to be literally covered with dust and cobwebs. But what attracted most remark was its great weight, three men being required to handle it. No key could be found that would answer, and the lock was therefore forced. To the amazement of those present it was then discovered that the box was filled with gold and silver, and Government bonds. A grandson of the deceased says that there were twenty-five thousand dollars in specie, and ten thousand in securities. The wife of Mr. HAMMOND, who survives him, knew the trunk was in the closet, but never knew what it contained. She now, however, thinks from circumstances that recur to her mind, that her husband must have collected and hidden this treasure at the time of Gen. JOHN MORGAN'S raid through Indiana. The old gentleman probably buried the trunk, thinking that its contents would be safer under the ground than in any bank vault.

Mr. HAMMOND'S wealth must have been acquired, it is clear, by long and patient waiting and persistent accumulation. After the discovery of the trunk, deeds were likewise found showing his extensive ownership of lands bought by him many years ago for extremely small sums, but now very valuable. Some accounts say that he was miserly, but that which is most minute and looks most trustworthy, affirms that this was not the case, but that Mr. HAMMOND gave liberally to all deserving objects. He lived economically, and his case was probably one of the many in the world wherein people resolve to gather wealth, at first with some specific object, but to whom, through habit, the means become more important than the end.

Suppressed Parisian Journals.

The French Government continues its strange policy of doing things that bring odium upon the Republic. Perhaps the execution of ROSSEL may be justified as a military necessity, but even so it was a political blunder. The suppression of the Bonapartist journals, the *Pays* and *L'Avenir*, looks like fatuity. When journals so exactly opposed, and, we may add, so savagely opposed, as the *Temps*, *Univers*, *Rappel* and *Journal de Paris*, all agree on the foolishness of the action of the Government, the inference is obvious, even although it is the Government organs that most regret it. So far as the *Pays* is concerned there was even a mistake in the charge against it. In other words, it was accused of originating matter that it simply copied. M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC may or may not be good authority in other things; but his assertion and his protest in this case are worthy of respect.

To show terror in this manner is clearly to invite attack. Surely if the Republic is so strong in the hearts of Frenchmen as the Thiers Government profess, and would have the world believe, there is no need to fortify it by military executions, or by tyrannical attacks on the liberty of the Press. These are the weapons of despotism, not of freedom, and their use excites the distrust of true lovers of republican institutions, and the satisfaction of all who are opposed to them. The French Government has gone on from bad to worse until it has committed nearly every offense for which Empires and monarchies are most detested. Is this the way to render impossible an Imperial restoration, or to keep alive disgust for the errors and excesses of the Commune?

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. EDMUNDS did a sensible thing on the opening day of the session, in introducing to the Senate the bill for civil service reform, originally presented by Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island. This bill, although it twice failed in the House, was each time reported by a special committee, after careful investigation, which disclosed the most glaring and shameful evils in our civil service. In now again bringing it before Congress, Mr. EDMUNDS stated distinctly that it was done with the expectation that the President would, for his own term, inaugurate a thorough system of reform; but that he considered it necessary to place it out of power of any succeeding Administration to overthrow it. The bill of Mr. EDMUNDS provides for a Civil Service Commission, with the Vice-President at its head, whose duty it is to provide for competitive examinations, by which all admissions to, and promotions in, the civil service shall be determined.

The managers of the Fourth and Madison-avenue street cars deserve great credit for the improvements they have made on their line, in response to the appeals which were made to them through these columns. One evidence of the public satisfaction is to be found in the fact that of late we have not received a single letter of complaint. The cars now keep very good time, and if they were not so densely overcrowded between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, there would be nothing left to desire. This line has always been a favorite one with the public, and now that it studies the public convenience, it is likely to be more remunerative than ever. Nothing is lost by considering the wishes of the community.

Whatever hope the Democracy may have entertained of aid from Senator TRUMBULL, in gathering their scattered forces, is dashed by a letter to the *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, which announces that he will not be "a Conservative candidate for the Presidency against GRANT." This statement was made in an interview with a Southern Senator, in which Mr. TRUMBULL is also reported to have said that there is no real division among the Republicans, and that the Democracy is not ready to commit hari-kari.

Mr. CONKLING pointed out very clearly in the Senate, on the presentation of BLAIR'S buncome resolution as to the Kuklux proceedings, that it contained so much assertion and implied assertion as to utterly deprive it of the character of an ordinary call for information. It is discouraging to find the Democracy, even after the hard lessons of the last year, unable to rise above tricks of the campaign speech or the Convention platform.

The magnitude of the Indian question will be better understood by a slight consideration of the figures furnished in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, than by pages of vague declamation. We find that over ninety-six millions of acres of the soil of the United States are occupied as reservations by 172,000 Indians. In other words, a population exceeded in number by that of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards of New-York, occupy an area of land rather larger than that of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, with the area of the six New-England States added. We do not expect that the Indians will ever be brought within a space relatively so small as that occupied by the eleven and a half millions of people occupying the eight States referred to. But it will be generally agreed that one Indian cannot be permitted forever to occupy space more than sufficient for sixty-six civilized men. An allotment of 558 acres a head is more than we can afford to grant the red man at the present rate of our increase of population. Sentimental reasons, based upon first occupancy and so forth, are well enough in their way, but are apt to lead us into very gross absurdities. The policy of bringing all our quarter of a million of Indians within the limits of a single Territory, where there is room enough for them all, will more imperatively demand enforcement every year. Those ninety-six millions of acres of reservations may not be exactly wasted at present, but with the growing wants of new settlers they will very shortly be so.

Stormy times await the reassembled constituent body of France. The ORLEANS Princes are to insist upon their right to hold the seats in the Assembly to which they were elected, and their adherents are about to introduce comprehensive measures of restitution and amnesty for the benefit of the Princes. Thereupon, the Radical Republicans will be ready to urge amnesty for the condemned thousands of the Commune, as a legitimate offset to the favors demanded for the proscribed scions of royalty. Long and angry debates are, not unreasonably, anticipated; and meanwhile the pressing necessities of the country will be left to take care of themselves. If existing French parties could but resolve upon a two years' truce, future generations would rise up and call them blessed. As it is, they seem to be resolved upon forcing their country into the old vicious circle of progress from despotism to anarchy, and from anarchy back to despotism again.

The *Tribune's* defence of HALL was reproduced with wonderful fidelity at Albany, yesterday, by the counsel for TWEED. According to Mr. REYNOLDS, the complaint against Mr. TWEED rests on the "merest suspicion" and newspaper report. Nobody saw him and his pals take the money, and the Judge ought really to consider, not only whether the bail should be reduced, but whether the arrest itself should not be vacated. All this is well enough for special pleading, even if the counsel rather overdid it. The limit of legal absurdity was certainly reached when the peculiar legal status of the County of New-York was made the occasion for gravely inquiring why the people should have any desire to recover six millions of stolen money, when the holders of the bonds issued for the amount were perfectly satisfied? As a specimen of legal ingenuity the question, "if the people get the $6,000,000 paid, what will they do with it?" is somewhat original, even if it is far-fetched.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the Central Committee Last Evening—Primaries to be Held on the 12th inst.—All Republicans to be Enrolled.

A regular meeting of the members of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Apollo Hall, Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND in the Chair.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was resolved to hold primaries in each Assembly District of the City on the 12th inst., at 7 P. M., to choose officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. The resolution was ordered to be printed in the Republican papers.

Mr. CROSS stated that the resolution in reference to the amendments to the Constitution was published in the TIMES, and he did not see it, as he generally took the *Tribune*.

A MEMBER—That will convince the gentleman of the necessity of reading a Republican paper in future. [Laughter.]

Fourteen Assembly District Associations reported that they had passed the amendments in reference to the exclusion of members of the Police and Fire Departments, except clerks, from membership. The amendments on cumulative voting appeared to have been all but unanimously indorsed by the several associations.

The Chairman thought that written evidence of the decisions of the districts should be had before they determined on any course of action.

Mr. SPENCER was of a different opinion. It appeared to him that no better certification of the wishes of the associations could be procured than the representations of their own delegates.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, This article of the constitution has been repealed by which cumulative voting was sanctioned, therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of this Committee add to the notice for the next primary meeting, notice to the various associations of that fact.

The discussion on the remaining portion of the amendments was laid on the table.

Mr. GARDNER read the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the Executive Committee:

Whereas, The State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 27th day of September last, adopted the following resolutions,

Resolved, That the action of the State Committee in reforming the organization of the party in the City of New-York is hereby approved and confirmed and the organization established by said committee is declared to be henceforth the regular and only Republican organization in said City.

Resolved, That the State Committee is directed to perfect and consolidate said organization, so that all Republican residents in the City of New-York shall be fairly represented; and

Whereas, The Republican State Committee, at its meeting of the 17th of October, 1871, after full discussion, referred the subject to its Executive Committee, with full power to act; and

Whereas, The Executive Committee, at a meeting held on the 15th November last, for the purpose of carrying out in the most liberal manner the directions of the State Convention, adopted a plan by which the members of the late Republican organization of the City of New-York could be transferred in a body to the rolls of the present organization, is reported and approved by the State Convention, without subjecting such members to the necessity of making individual application for membership; and

Whereas, The members of the late Republican organizations have, through their representative, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, declined to accept the opportunity to become members of the regular organizations in the manner proposed; and

Whereas, This Committee does not feel authorized to make any further proposition for the consideration of the members of the late Republican Associations as organized bodies,

Resolved, That the several Republican District Associations which were recognized and declared by the State Convention as henceforth the regular and only Republican organizations in the City of New-York, be earnestly recommended to adopt such measures as shall to the greatest possible extent encourage all the Republicans of the several districts to become members of their respective Associations, so that all Republican residents shall be fairly represented therein.

Mr. CROSS—I move that this Committee approve of the propositions made by the State Central Committee in the communication just read, and that we urge the different associations to act upon it, that is to go round and see as missionaries and convert the heathen Republicans who read the *Tribune*. [laughter] and bring them back into the true fold. Let them read the TIMES, the regular Republican organ, and let us cease playing battle-dore with this bogus organization which we all recognize as dead.

The resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

RETURN OF THE GRAND DUKE.

A Brief Respite for Him—A Day Quietly Spent—What He Said to One of the Reception Committee.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite arrived in Jersey City, from Philadelphia, yesterday, at 3¼ P. M. He was received at the depot by Mr. BODISCO, the Russian Consul. The whole party took carriages and were conveyed to New-York by the Desbrosses-street Ferry, and to the Clarendon Hotel. The carriage of the Grand Duke was the one provided for his use by Mr. EDWARD VAN RANST, since his sojourn in the City, and with its tasteful appearance, richly-caparisoned horses and liveried coachman and footman, attracted a great deal of attention. The Prince rested after the fatigues of the Philadelphia festivities during the afternoon. Throughout the evening he was left almost exclusively to the society of his suite, but few of the Committee visiting him. Remaining today in this City, he will leave for Boston to-morrow.

A meeting of the Reception Committee was held yesterday at Major MONTGOMERY'S office to wind up the affairs of the Reception. Some of the Committee who have talked with our reporter say that they have been much gratified with the complete success of their efforts to make the reception of the Grand Duke worthy of the leading City of the Union. They have also been much pleased to know that every courtesy they have extended has been highly appreciated by the Prince and his suite. The Grand Duke said to one of the gentlemen the other day that he could enjoy himself in New-York for a much longer time, now that he had become acquainted with the gentlemen of the Committee. He would like, he said, to stay ten days longer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 5.—The Grand Duke delayed his departure from this city, and visited the Methodist Fair at Horticultural Hall, where an afghan was presented to him by the ladies. He made various purchases. He started for New-York by the noon train.

INCENDIARIES PUNISHED.

Trial and Conviction of Two Men for Arson at Easton, Penn.—Severe Sentences Accorded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EASTON, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 3, 1871.

During the past Summer twelve valuable buildings were burned down in the borough of South Easton in close succession. The circumstances attending the origin of the fires gave ground for strong suspicion of incendiarism, but nothing could be definitely ascertained to fix the crime upon suspected individuals. Two or three Sunday nights ago, however, the residence of JACOB JOHNSON was discovered in flames about midnight, and a man named JAMES THOMAS was seen lurking about the vicinity. Suspicion had long rested upon THOMAS and a man named JOHN MURRAY as being connected in some way with the cause of the previous fires, and after the fire at JOHNSON'S the two were arrested, and in default of bail sent to prison to await trial. Their case has just been decided in this place by Judge LONGAKER. From the testimony presented, it appeared that THOMAS and MURRAY were members of a gang of outlaws infesting the neighborhood. THOMAS was indicted for arson in the case of JACOB JOHNSON, and convicted. To indictments charging him with burning, during last Summer, Sheriff WALTER'S extensive stables, and other buildings, he plead guilty. THOMAS and MURRAY were also indicted together for arson, they being charged with firing several stables and houses in October. To these charges they plead guilty. The gang of which these two were members was stated by THOMAS to consist of "Euchre" HORNE, JIMMY MILLER and MANUS MCGEE, the latter being the ringleader, he designating the buildings to be fired.

The Judge sentenced THOMAS on the several indictments to a term of thirty years' solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison, to pay $2,500 fine, and costs of prosecution. MURRAY received ten years in the State Prison, to pay a fine of $2,000, and costs of prosecution.

National Rifle Association.

A regular meeting of the Directors of the National Rifle Association was held last evening at No. 127 Mercer-street, Col. CHURCH in the chair. Gen. SHALER, A. W. CRAVEN, engineer; Gen. FUNK, Col. MASON, JOHN POWELL, Jr., Col. SHAW, J. W. HARDING, Capt. WINGATE and Major SMITH were appointed a Committee on Regulations, and A. W. DIMMOCK, Esq., Major-Gen. WOODFORD and Gen. VARIAN a Committee on Finance. Letters from the Remington Arms Company offering twenty-five highly finished rifles valued at $50 each, and from the Gatling Gun Company, offering a gun worth $2,000, for prizes and regimental competition, were announced as having been received by the Chairman. On motion of Gen. SHALER, Capt. WINGATE was requested to provide a manual on "Aiming Drill," to be recommended for adoption by the National Guard, after which the meeting adjourned.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.—VIII.

The Inebriate Asylum.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Nov. 27, 1871.

As the Utica train rushes out of the Chenango Valley down a steep decline into the beautiful Valley of the Susquehanna, the stranger's eye is invariably caught by an imposing pile of castellated building, perched, like some old Norman castle, on the crown of one of the less elevated of the chain of hills which lie directly east of the town of Binghamton, and which skirt along the Susquehanna River till they curve round into the Great Bend. It is the State Inebriate Asylum—not that the Asylum is chronically in the same condition to which the Markis O'Granby's best pine-apple rum so often reduced the Shepherd, to the great scandal of his flock, as its prefix might imply. Nor do its inmates pass their evenings after the manner of the historic Three Jolly Post Boys. On the contrary, the gentlemen who rusticate there for the benefit of themselves and families are about as sober a party as could well be found outside a Quakers' meeting. Many of them, indeed, have so long given up drinking anything stronger than water, that, like the farmer's wife, in the *Recreations of a Country Parson*, who had so long abstained from drinking milk, in order to make more cream, that she had at last grown to dislike the taste of it, they have acquired a holy horror of the smell and taste, or even the sight, of intoxicating liquor. This is as it should be. This is the purpose of the Asylum; the purpose for which the inmates either went or were sent to it.

As I have said, the Asylum stands on the crown of a hill which rises abruptly from the river. The surrounding scenery is lovely. A succession of picturesque hills, thickly wooded in many parts, slope down into the valley, their counterparts rising up on the other side of the river, as far as the eye can reach toward the east; while on the west, the view stretches over the town and along the valley to the hills around Owego, twenty-five miles away. No more suitable spot could have been chosen for the site of such an institution—an institution for the cure of a disease which quickly converts itself from a moral into a physical one. The fresh, pure, invigorating atmosphere, delightful walks and rambles in all directions, boating on the river, base-ball in Summer-time, skating in Winter, plenty of in-door amusement, and as many companions as a man need desire, must go a long way to assist nature in her efforts at recovery and to deprive the treatment of much of its natural unpleasantness. The façade and wings of the building are built of pale gray limestone, in the castellated gothic style—north and south transepts. The building when completed will accommodate 170 to 180 patients. As yet only the southern division is finished, though the northern portion only requires to be internally fitted and furnished. At present the number of patients is eighty-five; having increased from fifty-four, the number in the asylum when Dr. DODGE, the present superintendant, took charge of them, in the Spring of 1870. There are three classes of patients, those who voluntarily ask for admission, those who are forced in by friends, and those committed for a term by the law. About twenty per cent. of the whole number are free boarders, of course including the committed patients; the others pay from $5 to $20 a week, according to the circumstances of themselves or their friends.

The interior arrangements of the building are very complete, and but for the disastrous fire in March, 1870, which destroyed twenty-five bedrooms, the dining-room, billiard-rooms, bowling-alleys and gymnasium, would be perfect. These were all in a rear wing. The dining-room has been temporarily rebuilt, and the billiard-tables have been put up in the basement of the main building. Dr. DODGE also hopes to rebuild the other rooms, as he thinks the exercise, especially in Winter, invaluable to the patients. To do this would require an appropriation from the Legislature of one hundred thousand dollars, and one hundred thousand dollars more to finish the north division. There are three floors above the basement. A corridor, intersected in the middle by a fine large hall, runs from one end of the building to the other on each floor. The parlors and reception-rooms surround the hall, the club-rooms are above them, and on the top floor is a very well arranged chapel, where service is held every morning and evening by Rev. SAM'L W. BUSH, the chaplain and registrar of the institution.

In the corridors of the division already opened, there are 100 sleeping apartments, about the size of a bachelor's bed-room in an ordinary hotel. They are plainly, but neatly furnished with a commodious wardrobe, two chairs, two tables, looking-glass, hot and cold water and gas. Some of the inmates have brought in furniture of their own, and have converted their rooms into the most cozy little boudoirs, with their lounges, easy chairs, book-cases, pictures and knick-knacks. There is a rage just now among the inmates for making picture-frame and fancy brackets. Some of them exhibit considerable handiness at this work. All the picture-frames in the establishment are of domestic manufacture, (no free trade, if you please!) and many a poor fellow has added to his personal comfort by trading a frame or a bracket with a fellow patient for something he cannot afford to purchase. The manufacture of sticks is another great source of Winter occupation, prompted, evidently, by the inexhaustible natural supply in the neighborhood. There is a stock on hand in the asylum at present sufficient to fill half a dozen Broadway stores, the bulk of them as neat and nice as could be wished. On the second story, facing the club rooms, is the theatre. Here, in Winter time, the patients have a succession of dramatic performances among themselves, and some very good acting is often developed. Sometimes those who can speak or write deliver lectures or addresses, which are intently listened to by all. There are constantly many men of high intellectual attainments in the asylum—clergymen, lawyers, authors and newspaper editors. It is seldom that any one of these professions is unrepresented. The institution, too, is thoroughly national. It has patients from nearly every State of the Union; generally one or two from Canada, and, not infrequently, a patient from England. One of the most attractive features in the social working of the Asylum is the Ollapod Club, a half social, half literary organization, open to all inmates who will pay a small admission fee and the monthly dues necessary for the current expenses in purchasing daily and weekly newspapers, magazines and other periodicals. The club has the nucleus of a very nice little library, some very good engravings and other valuables. The rooms are open to members all day, and up to 10½ o'clock at night; and reading, writing, chess, cards and chequers are going on among some of them from morning till night. The election of officers is just now going on, and there is the usual turmoil caused by the appearance of an opposition ticket in order to create a little fun. One of the inmates has a small Adams' hand-press, and has liberally printed the tickets and ballots for both parties. Thus, you see, party feeling does not run very high. The club does much to promote social intercourse and good feeling among the inmates, by bringing them more immediately in contact with one another. Moreover, it is of great assistance to Dr. DODGE.

A gentleman, who has been there twenty-five weeks, told me that in all that time he had only witnessed or heard of one personal difficulty, and that that was immediately arranged. Few, moreover, are inclined to break the rules when they know that their fellow-patients will frown upon them for so doing. The rules are very simple, and only ten in number. The only ones of importance are those which forbid the use of spirituous or fermented liquors, and leaving the grounds of the Asylum (four hundred acres) without the permission of the Superintendent. There can be no hardship in complying with the rule which says that "all the patients are *expected* to be present at the daily prayers in the chapel," and at "the religious services of the Sabbath."

There is one point in connection with the institution which requires immediate attention from the Legislature. It has no water supply. This, if it were not so serious a drawback to the prosperity of the asylum, would be most ludicrous. To tell a man that he must not touch a drop of liquor, and not to provide him with plenty of cool, fresh water to slack his thirst, is a little too bad. It was thought at first that plenty of good spring water could be got from the hill sides. This is not so, and two teams are employed all day long and every day in dragging barrels of water up from the river by a circuitous path. In hot weather the water is not pleasant, as the river is very shallow.

With the exception of a few of the lastcomers, there is nothing whatever in the appearance of the eighty-five gentlemen who are at present resident in the Asylum, which, at a cursory glance, would distinguish them from the boarders or transient guests of a New-York hotel. They are well and neatly dressed, quiet and gentlemanly in their deportment, and apparently sociable with one another. In fact, there is a decided resemblance to a hotel throughout. The parlors, halls, reception-rooms, billiard and smoking rooms, corridors and bed-rooms are all arranged exactly like those of a modern hotel; and when the inmates are seated at the long rows of tables in the dining-room at their *table d'hôte* dinner, and go out one by one as they please, to stroll with a cigar through the halls and corridors, the illusion is complete.

The term of residence in the asylum varies from three, six, nine, up to twelve months, according to the needs of the patient's case and the time he can afford to spend on his cure. They may, of course, leave at any time, unless they are "committed" patients. The latter always leave as soon as their term is up, and hurry away to their old haunts, to make up for their enforced abstinence by a long-extended jollification. Dr. DODGE is of opinion that much good, often a permanent cure, may be effected in three months; but, in all cases, he recommends patients to remain for six months, a term which he considers ample. In the cases of elderly men, however, where the disease is of ten, fifteen or twenty years' growth, he thinks it advisable that they should remain in the institution for nine months or a year, or even for a longer time.

Strolling through the parlors and corridors, looking into the club and billiard rooms, or visiting the patients in their own rooms, I saw recovery from the dire effects of habitual intoxication in all its stages. The different stages are as readily appreciable as the marks on the teeth of a horse, by which sporting men can tell his age to a year; they are as distinct as the twenty-eight different stages in the hatching of chickens, as demonstrated by the patent artificial incubator. Tottering along the hall I saw a wreck of humanity, with blood-shot eyes, twitching mouth, and restless, uneasy manner. He had very lately become a patient, and his chances of having delirium tremens or, if not, epileptic convulsions, were about even. He had become sufficiently sober to feel a little ashamed of himself, and cast his eyes on the ground when any one approached him. Dr. DODGE informed me that nearly every patient arrives at the Asylum in a state of what they themselves term, "chock full." Even those who are determined on a lifetime reformation, cannot withstand the temptation of having one last heavy drinking bout before joining the ranks of the army of Temperance. On the staircase I encountered a patient who had been an inmate of the Asylum for ten days. He had passed safely between the Scylla and Charybdis of delirium and convulsions; but his gait was still nervous and unsteady, his knees trembled under him as he descended the stairs with the aid of the balustrade; his eyes, though no longer bloodshot, were still red and inflamed round the edges of their lids, and the blotches on his face, though paler, were still most marked. He had, however, begun to find his appetite; bromide of potassium had blessed him with several nights' good sleep, and he felt himself twenty per cent. a better man than when he "came in." Sitting before the fire in the club-room sat a rather *blazé* looking young man who had already passed one month of his probation. He seemed to take little interest in his book, and yawned two or three times while I remained in the room. There was an unmistakable air of weariness about him. He had not yet become reconciled to the quietude and monotony of his seclusion. Faint traces of his forsaken habit were still perceptible, and a general want of clearness of the eye and skin showed that his system was not yet restored to good working order.

Two other patients, who had been for eight or nine weeks under Dr. DODGE's care, were conversing at one of the tables. They were apparently greatly interested in the subject under discussion, and spoke with vivacity and earnestness. Their brains are fast recovering from the effects of the alcoholic poison imbibed into their systems. They have learned to value a clear brain and a healthy body, and cheerfully and contentedly continue on the only course which can restore them to the world with sufficient strength of will to prevent them from again falling into temptation. Moreover, they had passed that stage of recovery before which the craving appetite for drink always recurs at stated periods—about the time the patient has been in the habit of going on a "spree." The periodical recurrence of appetite is a strange and rather startling phase of alcoholic disease. Some patients will have a craving for liquor once a week, some once a fortnight, others only once in three weeks or a month; but in all cases the patients, on being questioned, will admit that it has been their habit, as a general thing, to give way to intoxication at about those intervals. This recurrence is, no doubt, governed by physical laws, similar in character to those which govern intermittent and other relapsing fevers.

While enjoying the view from one of the parlor windows, a man, the picture of health and strength, came striding through the snow, at a brisk pace and with firm tread, up the steep incline of the carriage-road, whistling some popular air and swinging a cudgel which he had just cut from the woods on the neighboring hill-top. Surely, I thought when he entered the room, that bright, healthy, glowing color, that clear bright eye, that cheery "Glad to see you, Sir," as he accepted my introduction, cannot be possible to a man who has so lately been a drunkard. But he had been a drunkard, and of the worst description, too. He told me that for years he had been in the habit of going off on drunken sprees for a week or ten days at a time, spending hundreds of dollars which should have gone to his family, and ruining himself, body and soul. He said that his wife had entreated and persuaded him to try the Asylum and that he would always bless her for it. "Why, Sir," he exclaimed, "I was a perfect wreck when I came here. But in a few days I began to eat a little, and now I eat so heartily that I often think I ought to pay more board-money. I have gained twenty-seven pounds of solid flesh in the six months I have been here. My time is up next week; my wife is here now to take me home. Poor soul! Well, I shall make no promises. I have to act, not talk. Good day, Sir." This case Dr. DODGE regards as a certain, permanent cure. He thinks the disease is thoroughly eradicated, though he strongly insists, even in this instance, on the necessity of total abstinence in the future as well as for all reformed drunkards. I asked the doctor what he thought was a fair estimate of the proportion of permanent cures among those who had left the Asylum. He says that it is difficult to form a trustworthy estimate, but that from all the data they can collect on the subject, they think from sixty to sixty-five per cent. is by no means in excess of the reality.

One word about the exact capability of the Asylum as a reformatory, so far as I understand it from Dr. DODGE. It does not assume the power of so curing a man of the love of liquor that a relapse is improbable. As soon as a man puts his foot into the Asylum he is regarded as a patient seeking hospital treatment for a curable physical disease, brought on by the constant introduction into the system of alcoholic poison. The first thing is to eliminate the poison, then to gradually work away its pernicious influence on the brain and internal organization. So soon as this is effected the patient is restored to the mental and bodily condition in which he was before he first betrayed a tendency to the love of alcohol. But no treatment will eradicate the tendency, and it is precisely that which the reformed drunkard has to fight against. One drink of whisky may at any time reawaken that slumbering tendency, just as some trifling incident will resuscitate a long-forgotten love, if certain circumstances do not intervene. In the case of the love of alcohol, the intervening circumstance is total abstinence. Many a man who has passed a term at the Asylum, and has left it strong in the conviction that he is now possessed of sufficient strength of will to drink in moderation, has found himself back under Dr. DODGE's care within three months. Those who have been drunkards, and have reformed, must ever bear in mind that they have became drunkards because they had in their composition what their fellow-men have not—an inherent tendency to a love of alcohol.

Cannot something be done to change the name of the Asylum? If the word inebriate must be brought in, let it be called the State Asylum for Inebriates.

The well-wishers of this institution will be rejoiced to learn that, after experiencing many vicissitudes of fortune, it is at last self-sustaining. Dr. DODGE not only hopes to clear all expenses for the current year, but to show a small surplus on the 1st of January. This is most encouraging, and is a practical testimony to the efficiency of the present management and superintendence. The number of patients has greatly increased during the last year, the expenses have been reduced without interfering with the comfort of the patients or providing a less liberal table, and all are satisfied. After a long season of adversity, the Asylum enjoys prosperity. A. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The first concert of the third season of the Church Music Association will be given on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 19, at Steinway Hall. Public rehearsals have already begun on Thursday afternoons at 3½ o'clock, at the same place, and private rehearsals are held on Tuesday evenings at Trinity Chapel School-rooms. The new, or hitherto unattempted, works to be given this season by the Church Music Association include an oratorio by JOACHIM RAFF, esteemed by musicians a rising composer. HAYDN'S Second Mass, and the whole of the music of "Preciosa," by C. M. VON WEBER, will likewise be rendered, the latter in obedience to general request. The vocalists, so far as we have heard, are to be Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. W. S. LEGGATT and Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ. Dr. JAMES PECH will, as usual, direct and conduct the concerts. The chorus will consist of 300 voices, and the orchestra will number seventy-five instruments.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The last evening performance but one of the present brilliant season of Italian opera takes place at the Academy of Music to-night. "La Traviata" will be sung. In yesterday's reference to Thursday's representation in aid of the Societé Française de Bienfaisance, we neglected to mention that, in addition to the recital of "La Fille du Régiment," and to the concert, Signor BRIGNOLI and Miss CARY will sing the fourth act of "La Favorita." The matinée entertainment of Saturday, with which the series of performances will terminate, promises to be of unusual interest. "Fra Diavolo" is to be brought out on that occasion, with M. CAPOUL in a character in which he won much applause in Paris. Mlle. DUVAL, Miss CARY and Signor RONCONI are concerned in the same rendering of AUBER'S most important and most tuneful work.

MME. DE BARROS' CONCERT.

The concert given at Steinway Hall last evening introduced to the audience Mme. DE BARROS, a lady well known in Philadelphia as an amateur songstress of decided merit. Mme. DE BARROS has a very sympathetic and tuneable voice, and she shows considerable skill in its management. In spite of a "stage fright," equal, seemingly, to downright terror, she sang BENEDICT'S "Skylark" and PERELLI'S "Gazzaniga Waltz" with surety, taste and effect. Mme. DE BARROS had the assistance of Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Miss CELESTINE GOTTSCHALK and Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING. Miss STERLING has a magnificent contralto which would produce a deep impression in the concert-room if its possessor had sensibility and an artistic delivery. As Miss STERLING now sings, her selections are neither cheering nor pathetic; they are simply lugubrious.

New-York Historical Society.

The New-York Historical Society held a meeting last night. E. DE LANCEY, Esq., was introduced, and read a paper on "Sir William Johnson, and Social Life at Johnson Hall a Hundred Years Ago." The paper gave minute and interesting details of Sir WILLIAM'S military career and subsequent private life, and was listened to with great attention by a large audience.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

A Full Jury Secured and Impaneled.

Formal Commencement of the Trial—Reading the Indictment—Firmness of the Prisoner—What the Prosecution Intend Proving.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. Dec. 5.—The four additional jurors in the Wharton case, required to make a full jury, were found this morning, and the trial of the case regularly commenced. The State gave no challenging, and the jury is virtually one made up to please the defense. The Court met promptly at 10 o'clock, Associate Judges HAMMOND, of Howard County, and HAYDEN, of Carroll County, taking their seats on the Bench with Chief-Judge MILLER. Attorney-General SYESTER was also present to assist in the prosecution. The Court-room, as yesterday, was crowded to its full capacity, including a large number of ladies, a dozen or more negroes filling up the background. Chief-Judge BASTOL, of the State Court of Appeals, occupied a seat adjoining the bar. Officers from the Naval School and Professors of St. John's College were among the audience, apparently taking deep interest in the proceedings. The prisoner, with her faithful daughter by her side, both deeply vailed, attended by Mrs. NEILSON and daughter, sat immediately in the rear of her counsel. After the formal opening of the Court, the Clerk proceeded to call the names of the talesmen summoned yesterday, from which the last of our jurymen were to be selected.

As soon as the jury was complete, Judge MILLER instructed them that they would not be allowed to read newspapers containing comments on the trial, and they were then severally sworn. The Clerk then arose to read the indictment to the jury, and the prisoner took her stand in the box. The attention of every juryman was riveted on Col. HOWARD, the Clerk, as he read the indictment. During the half hour consumed in the reading the eyes of the prisoner were fixed with steady and absorbing interest alternately on the jury and the Clerk. Save this wandering of the eyes from him who slowly and distinctly pronounced the terrible charge against her to that twelve men, upon whose verdict her life depended, not a feature of the face changed; no emotion was visible. Her whole thought and soul seemed buried in a deep and penetrating contemplation of the jury. She stood firmly erect until after the jury had been directed, in accordance with the usual formality, to look upon her. Subsequently she resumed her seat near her counsel, and for the remainder of the day was closely vailed.

Mr. REVELLS, Prosecuting Attorney for the County, opened the case by explaining that under Maryland law, murder by poison is murder in first degree. The law questions to be ascertained and applied in this case are simply has murder been committed, and if so, was it done by the prisoner. The question of fact is simply who administered that poison. WHARTON describes murder to be unlawful killing with malice. Now if malice is an ingredient in this case, it is a case of murder in the first degree, or in other words it is truly and solemnly a case of liberty or death. We propose to show that Gen. KETCHUM and Major HARRY WHARTON, husband of the accused, were intimate friends and fellow-officers in the Sixth United States Infantry, and that after Major WHARTON'S death the intimacy between his widow and Gen. KETCHUM was continued. Out of that intimacy grew business relations. Two years before KETCHUM'S death he loaned Mrs. WHARTON $2,600, for which she gave her note bearing ten per cent. interest, the interest payable semi-annually. The last payment was made on the 20th of January, 1871. We will prove that the debt was not discharged up to the death of the General; that the accused was notified that she would be required to pay the note in full on June 17, 1871. In the meantime she failed, apologizing therefor by saying that her bankers had disappointed her. She now says she paid it, and that Gen. KETCHUM'S memory was at fault; that his mind and reason were blurred before his death, and that he forgot to give her credit. We will show the contrary. Also that on the 16th or 17th of June the accused went to Washington to arrange the payment of the note. Gen. KETCHUM visited her on the 20th of the same month with Mrs. CHUBB to collect the money from her for the purpose of furnishing a house that he had recently purchased, and to bid the accused good-bye previous to her intended departure for Europe. We will show that he was then in good health and sound mind, that on Saturday, the 24th, he took tea with Mrs. WHARTON; that he was taken sick that night; that Sunday night he took lemonade with her, and was sick again; that he never left her house alive, and up to his death on Wednesday drank porter and other drinks from her hand, and finally yellow jessamine prescribed by Dr. WILLIAMS. We will show the peculiar circumstances under which the last dose was administered. Mrs. SNOWDEN and Mrs. HUTTON were present in the General's room. Dr. WILLIAMS had given him a dose at 11 o'clock, and ordered another at 1 o'clock. At 12½ o'clock, Mrs. HUTTON having been out of the room, returned suddenly and discovered the accused pouring a liquid from a bottle into the medicine cup. The accused said, "I've dropped out the General's drops." Mrs. HUTTON said, "That's not the medicine." The accused replied, "You are wrong; I dropped too much." We will show that she was anxious to give the dose at twenty, at eighteen and at fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock, asking continually what time it was. That finally Mrs. HUTTON gave her watch to the accused to see the time herself, and that the dose was administered at five minutes before 1; Mrs. SNOWDEN was present; fifteen minutes afterward disagreeable symptoms showed themselves, the deceased commencing to tear and lacerate his throat and stomach, the accused, in the meantime, holding the cup from which she had given the dose in her own hands, and when she left the room carrying it with her. Shortly after the General died. The body was taken to Mr. WEAVER'S, where a post-mortem was held, the stomach being cautiously analyzed by Prof. AIKEN, and twenty grains of tartar emetic found in it. The liver, lungs, brain and heart gave no indication of disease, but the stomach told the tale of death by poison, and no other cause. We will show that the accused had previously bought two quantities of tartar emetic, and that she administered it. That she has since then attempted to suborn witnesses summoned before the Grand Jury; that she was up and down all night of the three nights before the General died. That a glass of punch was found in her house containing eight or ten grains of tartar emetic. We will give you the opinions of experts, and we will show that her financial affairs were contracted, and that she was trying to raise funds for a letter of credit for her European trip, and that consequently she could not have paid the note to the deceased; that the note was in his possession when he left Washington; that all the rest of his bonds, notes, &c., have been found as they were scheduled by him before his death, except the accused's notes which mysteriously disappeared.

Mr. STEELE announced that at a subsequent stage, after the testimony for the State was all in, he would present the case for the defense, and remarked that the bark of an opening speech was always worse than the bite.

Mrs. CHUBB was then called to the stand, and proceeded to testify.

The material portion of her testimony was that she had known the prisoner for twenty-two years; that she took tea with Gen. KETCHUM, at Mrs. WHARTON'S, on Saturday evening, the 24th of June, the day of his arrival in Baltimore. Gen. KETCHUM was taken sick during the night. On Sunday he complained of giddiness and sick stomach. Sunday night Gen. KETCHUM and witness both took a glass of lemonade prepared by Mrs. WHARTON. The General took brandy in his, pouring it in the glass himself. On Monday he still complained of being unwell, and in the afternoon consented to have a physician. Dr. WILLIAMS was sent for, and prescribed. The prescription was obtained; shortly afterward, the phial, or bottle, containing the prescription was accidentally overthrown by Mrs. WHARTON, and broken, as stated by prisoner to witness. The witness was about to go to the apothecary, and have the prescription renewed, when she asked Mrs. WHARTON if she desired her to get anything else, to which prisoner replied that she wanted some tartar emetic to apply to her breast. Witness procured the medicine and also quantity of tartar emitic, which she took to Mrs. WHARTON and placed it on the mantel. She occupied the same room with Mrs. WHARTON, who, on retiring to her chamber, took the paper of tartar emetic, sifted it in a mustard plaster and placed it on her breast, witness lying on the bed at the time, and seeing the sifting and application of plaster. Mrs. WHARTON was up, off and on, during Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights, the greater portion of each night. The witness left Mrs. WHARTON'S about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning for Washington, and did not see KETCHUM alive again. The question was asked witness: "Had you any conversation with Gen. KETCHUM on his way to Baltimore, as to his object in going there?" which was objected to by counsel for the defense. Numerous authorities were cited to sustain the objection. The argument continued until 3 o'clock without being concluded, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Judging from appearances, the jury is composed of intelligent, thoughtful men, who will carefully weigh every shade of the testimony. The jury consists of eight farmers, one physician, one printer, one telegraph operator, and one merchant. A majority have attained the meridian of life, only two or three being comparatively young men.

Fire in Fulton-Street.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the apartments of JAMES WILCOX, dealer in photographic materials, on the second floor of No. 330 Fulton-street, but was speedily extinguished. The photographic establishment of CHARLES H. RAWSON, adjoining, was also damaged, but the losses could not be ascertained. RAWSON is insured in the Lafayette for $3,500. The stock of MAX ABLER, on the first floor, was also damaged. Insured in the Germania for $3,000. The stock of THOMAS CASSIN, No. 332 Fulton-street, was damaged $500 by water; insured in the Continental.

Prof. Doremus on Carbon, at Association Hall.

Prof. DOREMUS lectured last night, at Association Hall, upon carbon, its distribution and relationship to the extraordinary in plain and animal life. He also enlarged upon the practical application of the diamond drill, the relation of carbon to oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. Many experiments were made, much to the delight of the audience, and entertaining chemical operations were exhibited and discussed at length.

The Committee of Seventy.

The Committee of Seventy met last evening, JAMES M. BROWN, Esq., presiding in the first instance, and at a subsequent part of the proceedings WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Esq.

A long discussion followed the report of the Committee on Legislation, which has the subject of a new City Charter under consideration, and the matter was referred back to that Committee, of which Hon. EDWARD SALOMON is Chairman. Some subcommittees were appointed and the meeting adjourned.

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It is expected that a large order from Russia for these useful appliances will be the result. The price, four cents per foot, places them within reach of every citizen.

Send in your orders, or for circular, with price list.

ROEBUCK BROS.,
No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Agents wanted in every city, town and township where they are not already established.—*Advertisement.*

The Knabe Piano.

The Knabe Piano is the most fashionable instrument in use, and is selected by our best families in society, because, chiefly, it is universally recommended by artists and professionals, as the best instrument in the market. It is also the most highly finished, and the most durable qualities, which are greatly esteemed in "our society." J. BAUER & Co., sole agents, No. 650 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's

NILSSON BOUQUET.

AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SWISS CARVED GOODS.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 36 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years.

Christmas

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

French Bronzes, Fancy Chairs, Stools, Tables, Piano-covers and Stools.

G. L. KELTY & CO., Importers,
No. 724 Broadway.

Dr. M. Levett's Latest Invention, the cellular base for artificial teeth, guarantees the greatest comfort and gives unqualified satisfaction. An advertisement cannot describe its numerous advantages. Specimens and testimonials No. 20 East 15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's. Established over thirty years.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Housekeepers and Heads of Families can supply themselves with the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce at their grocers.

If you are Troubled with a Slight Cough, hoarseness or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting to a standard remedy—the EXPECTORANT—in time, save money and escape more serious truble. Sold everywhere.

Colgate & Co.'s

"CASHMERE BOUQUET,"
For the Holidays.

Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Saunders, No. 7 Astor House, has a great variety of fine imported pocket-knives, combination and scissor knives, razors and scissors (single or in cases,) table cutlery, &c.; also razor strops and toilet articles, at prices to suit all.

Dyspepsia—Hundreds cured by DR. T. M. SHARP'S INFALLIBLE DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Free for trial. No charge for consultation at whole sale office, No. 437 Canal-st. Guaranteed in all cases. Price $1 per box. For sale by druggists.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

DIED.

COPPINS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, of consumption, CARRIE A., eldest daughter of Thomas H. and Isabella T. Coppins, aged 19 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing streets, without further invitation.

CHURCH.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, JOHN R. CHURCH, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, W. E. Church, at Morristown. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 12 M.

DEMING.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, HANNAH WOOLCOTT, relict of Barzillai Deming, aged 85 years and 5 months, of extensive pneumonia.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNNING.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 5, BENNIE PALMER, eldest son of Edward C. and Amanda P. Dunning, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, Tremont, N. Y.

FRANCIS.—At South Orange, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 4, LAURA, only child of Edward E. and Cordelia Francis, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

Funeral services at South Orange on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood. Train leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 9:10 A. M.

HOLMES.—Suddenly on Sunday, Dec. 3, LUKE H. HOLMES, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 East 21st-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment by the 12¼ P. M. train.

HUTCHINSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 21, of typhoid fever, in his 14th year, ERNEST HOOLE, eldest son of John J. and the late Mary Hutchinson.

KELLOGG.—On Monday, Dec. 4, S. T. KELLOGG, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9½ train from 42d-st., New-York, at the Yonkers Depot.

LYDECKER.—At West Hackensack, Dec. 2, MARGRETTA, widow of Albert Lydecker, in the 83d year of her age.

NICHOLSON.—On Monday morning, Dec. 4, ANNA ELIZA ROSAMOND, wife of Rev. E. G. Nicholson, D. D.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ P. M.

REMSEN.—On Monday, Dec. 4, SARAH REMSEN, sister of the late Henry Remsen, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of J. Grafton, No. 307 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 4th inst., at Washington, D. C., Hon. THOMAS L. SMITH, formerly of this City, aged 83 years; for many years the faithful and efficient First Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, and well known to a numerous circle of attached friends, as a gentleman of the old school.

SHAFER.—On Dec. 4, Mrs. CATHARINE SHAFER, relict of Henry Shafer, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 347 West 50th-st., this morning at 10 o'clock, thence to St. Paul's Church, 59th-st. The remains will be taken to Richmond, Va., for interment.

STUYVESANT.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 4, of scarlet fever, AUGUSTA C., only child of Henry and Carrie Stuyvesant, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M., from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av.

VOORHEES.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 3, inst., after a lingering illness, MARY E., widow of the late George W. Voorhees, and the only daughter of James and the late Julia A. Shaw, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 103 Clinton-place, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, inst., at 7½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenburg, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, for interment.

WALKER.—On Tuesday Dec. 5, LUCY B., wife of Thomas George Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 12 West 50th-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 12 M.

WALDO.—Dec. 4, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., FRANCIS WALDO, in his 64th year.

His remains will be taken from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 10 A. M., for interment in Green-Wood Cemetery. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCE ALEXIS,

BY BRADY, SARONY AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan.

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Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, worth $11, for.... 7 50
Silver-plated Casters, worth $9, for.... 5 50
MANTEL VASES, CARD-RECEIVERS, JARDINIERES, FLOWER POTS, &c., at about half price.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

W. J. F. DAILY, No. 631 Broadway.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Dr. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the liver and stomach; his SEA-WEED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, Wholesale Agent.

PILES! PILES!

OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS, &c., &c.

INTERNAL and EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING and ITCHING positively, perfecuy cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, caustic or instrument, by Dr. W. A. McCANDLISS, No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 35, where his patients and the afflicted can visit him for consultation. The Doctor also cures FISTULA, FISSURE, PROLAPSUS, and all ULCERATIONS of the LOWER BOWEL. Charges moderate. All consultations free.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

WE NOTICED A SINGULAR FACT regarding the procession at the reception of the Grand Duke, which deserves to be recorded. As the cortége was passing the grand stand at Union-square, our attention was specially directed to the ladies who thronged the platform. To our surprise, we found that their costumes were all designed from Parisian models, which seemed impossible, at such short notice. The mystery was solved when we saw a copy of FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JOURNAL. That splendid new paper contains all the latest Paris fashions. Every lady should get it at once.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held THIS EVENING at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 103 Elizabeth-st., at 8 o'clock.

HENRY KRUGEN, President.

JAMES FLEMING.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.

JOHN J. FOLEY, Chairman.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 102 East Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 6, 1871, at 7½ o'clock. E. S. NEWINS, President.

J. MULLEN, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a regular monthly meeting at No. 242 Spring-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.

EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

D. APPLETON & CO.,

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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR CHRISTMAS STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, STANDARD AUTHORS, AND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, BOUND IN EVERY STYLE OF BINDING.

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Publish this day:

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THE STORY OF THE FOUNTAIN.

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

With forty-two illustrations on wood, from drawings by Harry Fenn, Winslow Homer, Alfred Fredericks, John Hows, and others. Superbly printed on heavy, tinted, calendered paper. In cloth, extra gilt, beveled boards, price $5; in morocco, antique, $9. Uniform with "The Song of the Sower," published last year.

This is a companion volume to the "Song of the Sower," by the same author, produced last season, which was the most successful gift-book of the year, the entire edition having been exhausted before Christmas.

II.

ON THE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION;

BY HYGIENE, CLIMATE, AND MEDICINE, IN ITS CONNECTION WITH MODERN DOCTRINES.

By JAMES HENRY BENNET, M. D.

1 vol., 8vo, cloth. Price $1 50.

III.

TEXT-BOOK OF ZOOLOGY.

By H. ALLYNE NICHOLSON, M. D.

1 vol., 12mo, half bound. Price $1 75.

"The author is one of those who believe that the time is now approaching, if it be not already here, when the Natural Sciences will take their true place in school education, as second to no other branch of knowledge, either as regards their intrinsic value and interest, or regarded merely as a means of developing the mental powers."—*Extract from Preface.*

IV.

PHILOSOPHY OF STYLE.

AN ESSAY.

By HERBERT SPENCER,

Author of "First Principles," "Statics," &c.

1 vol., 12mo, limped cover. Price 50 cents.

"We know of nothing in any language better calculated to subdue the mania for 'wild and whirling words' than the present essay, and therefore recommend it to the advanced classes in our Colleges and Universities. Indeed it can be read with profit."

D. A. & Co. have just published:

A HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF SONGS. For four voices. Collected and arranged by FRANCIS C. BOWMAN and CHARLES A. DANA. 1 vol., 4to, paper covers, $1 50; half leather, cloth sides, $2 50.

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THE AMERICAN TOUR OF MESSRS. BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. Being the History of What They Saw and Did in the United States, Canada and Cuba. By TOBY. 1 vol., 4to. Price, $5.

THE "HANDY VOLUME" EDITION OF DICKENS' NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Forming the seventh issue of a New Edition of the works of Charles Dickens, with illustrations. Price 75 cents a volume.

THE GLADIATORS. A Tale of Rome and Judæa. By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE. Price 60 cents.

Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address on receipt of the price.

BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.—117,432 magnificent books, suitable for the Holidays. Catalogue free. Send stamp.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF NOV. 28, 1871.

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147...300	4611...300	8335...300	12735...300	17216...500
288...300	4621...300	8442...5000	12751...300	17299...300
344...300	4654...300	8453...300	12799...300	17342...300
458...300	4688...300	8463...300	12876...300	17476...300
461...300	4716...300	8515...300	12928...300	17500...300
467...300	4732...1000	8523...300	12998...300	17627...300
468...300	4774...300	8561...300	13004...300	17629...300
470...300	4791...300	8580...300	13060...300	17711...300
477...300	4817...300	8597...300	13144...300	17724...300
573...300	4827...300	8610...300	13155...300	17863...300
590...300	4879...300	8619...300	13234...300	17904...300
601...300	4946...300	8624...300	13276...300	17914...300
642...500	5175...300	8637...300	13287...300	17921...300
738...300	5276...300	8643...300	13290...300	17943...300
749...300	5320...300	8683...300	13396...300	18056...300
773...300	5385...500	8714...300	13408...500	18126...300
838...300	5370...300	8735...300	13498...300	18140...300
908...300	5428...300	8770...300	13516...300	18191...300
925...300	5435...300	8787...300	13559...300	18194...300
973...300	5469...300	8791...300	13648...300	18223...300
1020...300	5499...300	8840...300	13650...300	18238...300
1107...300	5566...300	8919...1000	13788...300	18308...300
1127...300	5602...300	8925...300	13820...300	18318...300
1201...1000	5637...300	8935...300	13836...300	18393...500
1211...300	5645...300	8953...300	13851...300	18399...500
1227...300	5714...300	8968...300	13875...300	18430...300
1266...300	5756...300	9022...300	13888...300	18461...300
1289...300	5768...1000	9154...500	13983...300	18519...300
1300...300	5787...300	9236...300	13994...300	18540...300
1433...300	5816...300	9239...300	14050...300	18616...300
1436...300	5841...300	9300...300	14052...300	18669...300
1437...300	5850...1000	9336...300	14070...300	18708...300
1440...300	5897...300	9376...300	14141...300	18768...300
1555...300	5902...300	9383...300	14151...500	18791...500
1566...300	5906...300	9406...300	14160...300	18817...300
1641...300	5941...300	9438...300	14235...300	18835...300
1645...300	5969...300	9512...300	14239...300	18867...300
1778...300	6000...300	9524...300	14241...300	18883...300
1788...300	6046...300	9598...300	14289...300	18908...300
1798...300	6077...300	9625...300	14336...300	18951...300
1853...300	6131...300	9632...300	14347...300	18970...500
1902...300	6201...300	9822...300	14383...300	18981...300
1919...300	6224...300	9863...300	14437...300	18995...300
1981...300	6248...300	9914...300	14451...300	19049...300
2004...300	6279...300	9972...15000	14628...300	19064...300
2005...300	6322...300	10009...300	14725...300	19073...300
2024...300	6444...300	10014...300	14731...300	19102...300
2083...500	6466...300	10048...300	14768...300	19150...300
2084...300	6544...300	10176...300	14811...300	19185...300
2085...300	6589...300	10219...300	14815...300	19208...300
2114...300	6633...300	10287...300	14828...300	19352...300
2149...300	6643...300	10332...300	14850...300	19419...300
2219...300	6644...300	10405...1000	14902...300	19491...300
2279...300	6661...300	10414...300	15004...300	19511...300
2338...300	6672...300	10473...300	15067...300	19579...300
2403...300	6686...300	10486...500	15069...500	19678...300
2417...300	6733...500	10539...500	15084...300	19679...300
2487...300	6743...300	10585...30000	15087...300	19751...300
2493...300	6794...300	10628...300	15216...300	19781...300
2497...300	6809...300	10633...300	15234...300	19838...300
2687...300	6881...300	10651...300	15260...300	19962...500
2702...300	6886...300	10682...300	15266...300	20060...300
2766...300	6965...300	10765...300	15289...300	20135...300
2794...300	7069...300	10786...300	15406...300	20141...300
2804...300	7075...300	10805...300	15435...300	20148...300
2827...300	7095...300	10826...300	15492...300	20189...300
2830...300	7157...300	10901...300	15585...300	20252...300
2853...300	7169...300	10910...300	15620...300	20307...1000
2881...300	7204...800	11042...300	15624...300	20328...300
2938...300	7257...300	11060...300	15626...500	20394...300
3022...300	7281...300	11088...300	15709...300	20416...300
3068...300	7314...300	11125...300	15754...300	20489...300
3072...300	7366...300	11141...100000	15762...300	20505...300
3082...300	7409...300	11161...300	15779...300	20535...300
3091...300	7447...300	11167...300	15816...300	20576...300
3182...300	7516...300	11207...300	15919...300	20635...300
3194...300	7531...300	11304...500	15946...300	20656...300
3221...300	7537...300	11344...300	15963...300	20675...300
3279...300	7558...500	11453...300	15987...300	20697...300
3371...300	7589...300	11497...300	16005...300	20792...300
3416...300	7620...300	11607...300	16009...300	20849...300
3458...500	7627...300	11638...300	16106...300	20861...300
3527...300	7720...300	11646...300	16180...300	20875...300
3618...300	7731...300	11704...300	16196...300	20919...300
3638...300	7740...300	11729...300	16215...300	20982...300
3649...300	7766...500	11898...300	16334...300	21007...300
3756...300	7781...300	11905...300	16370...300	21027...300
3798...300	7791...300	11921...300	16394...300	21061...300
3802...300	7837...300	12145...300	16584...1000	21142...300
3820...300	7861...300	12372...300	16589...300	21236...300
3839...300	7871...300	12416...300	16619...300	21249...300
3940...300	7936...10000	12433...300	16772...300	21280...500
4009...300	7976...300	12473...300	16804...300	21335...300
4106...300	7986...300	12499...1000	16808...300	21397...300
4115...300	8032...300	12512...300	16822...300	21446...300
4181...300	8037...300	12554...300	16834...300	21451...300
4186...300	8062...300	12555...1000	16873...300	21576...1000
4199...300	8106...300	12557...300	16896...300	21610...300
4275...300	8108...300	12558...300	17020...300	21696...300
4316...300	8142...300	12594...300	17048...300	21713...300
4324...300	8161...300	12631...300	17093...300	21783...300
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The extraordinary drawing will take place on the 20th of December. One capital prize of $500,000, one of $100,000, one of $50,000. Whole amount to be drawn, $600,000, with only 20,000 tickets.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

American Museum of Natural History.

The third reception at the Museum of Natural History, in the Central Park, took place yesterday, and in spite of the chilling winds which swept over the City throughout the day, was well attended. Grafulla's band discoursed pleasant music at intervals, and added to the attractions of the museum. Of the collections of stuffed birds and animals, fossils, shells, mention has already been made. The birds have very properly been divided into four groups, those on the second floor comprising South American and African specimens, with their large forms and rich plumage, and those on the third floor North American and European. The great auk presented by R. L. STUART always forms a centre of attraction, and around it gather wondering and admiring throngs. The windows of the building have been prettily decorated with exotic and other plants, recently removed from the open ground of the Park, they being unable to withstand the rigors of our Winter. The effect is decidedly pretty. The wonder of the Verrean collection from Paris, the arrival of which was delayed by the European war, is now in the location assigned for it, together with several others contributed by private individuals. A contribution book for the purchase of choice collections of minerals, subjects of natural history, &c., has been opened, and the whole amount subscribed is $60,000. The trustees of the museum, however, make an earnest appeal to have the amount increased to $200,000. They have been offered a most valuable collection of fossils from South Carolina, dating from the pliocene and post-pliocene periods, which would add greatly to the attractions of the Museum; also a collection of conchology, and these they desire to secure, but at present the funds are wanting. It is to be hoped that they will ere long be forthcoming, for the Museum has proved to be a favorite place of resort for visitors to the Park, and in five days as many as 10,000 persons have passed through the rooms. The Trustees have resolved, hereafter, to reserve Mondays and Tuesdays for the visits of trustees and their friends, contributors, school teachers and their pupils. Those who wish to avoid a crush can obtain a ticket for those days at No. 265 Broadway, the office of the Park Commissioners.

The Municipal Frauds—Expenditure on the Hall of Records—Presentment by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury, which was convened specially to consider the recent charge of Judge BEDFORD in relation to the Municipal frauds, entered the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, and handed in a presentment. In doing so, the foreman said that it was not usual to make presentments in open Court, but in the present instance the matter was one of public importance. The presentment related to the Hall of Records, in which the title to the real estate of the City are deposited. The Grand Jury found the building in a shameful state of dilapidation, and asked that immediate steps be taken to rescue the books and documents from their present peril. The Jury learned that $160,000 had been paid to put a new top-story on the building, but this story and the upper story of the old building are in an unfinished and dangerous condition. The Grand Jury further say, that good judges estimate all expenditures for all attempted improvements on the building at only $55,000. They asked the Court to apply a remedy to this state of affairs, and recommended the erection of a building, entirely fire-proof, for the safety of the records.

Judge BEDFORD said that as regards the safety of the building, the matter rested with the Register, but as regards frauds it was entirely for the Jury to take action in the matter.

The Grand Jury then retired to reconsider the subject.

Assault on Mlle. Nilsson—The Offender Sentenced to Six Months Imprisonment.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, the Queen of Song, appeared in a new rôle yesterday, as complainant at Essex Market Police Court. For a considerable time past, CHARLES THEODORE BUSCH, a German, has been persistent in his attentions to Mlle. NILSSON, and has followed her like a shadow wherever she went. Yesterday he forcibly effected an entrance into her rooms, in the Clarendon Hotel, and made an attempt to kiss her, which was prevented by her friends, who put him out of the room. To avoid a continuance of the annoyance, she was induced to have him arrested. BUSCH was accordingly brought before Justice SCOTT, on a charge of assault, and Mlle. NILSSON was in attendance to prosecute. During the examination, the prisoner rushed from the custody of the officer who had him in charge, and kissed the complainant's cloak. He was sent to the Island for six months, after having expressed his determination to marry her on his release.

The Roosevelt-Street Homicide.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of ROGER BETTS, who was stabbed, on the 19th of November, at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, by JEREMIAH EVANS. The testimony showed that deceased and his sister, Mrs. ALICE COLBERT, had been out upon a visit, and, upon entering the hallway of their residence, were met by EVANS and one JOSEPH GALVIN, and the former, without any provocation whatever being offered him, stabbed BETTS in the back, and also attempted to stab Mrs. COLBERT. The case being given to the jury, five of the members rendered a verdict against EVANS, and also against GALVIN as an accessory. The sixth juror agreed in this verdict, except as to holding GALVIN as an accessory. Upon the verdict both prisoners were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Condition of the Collapsed Banks.

The Committee appointed by the depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank will make a demand on the receiver, today, to have the investigation proceed forthwith. Some of the officers of the bank have represented that fifty per cent. of the amount of deposits would be paid before Christmas, but it is thought that this promise will remain unfulfilled unless the action of the depositors forces the bank to speedy payment. At the Guardian Savings Bank there is every indication that the creditors will get all, or a portion of their money, before the close of this month. It is understood that the delay in making a report as to the condition of the Stuyvesant Bank, is owing to the conduct of the Manufacturers' Bank, and not to the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Bank, as heretofore announced.

A City Car Assault—The System of Transfers.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part II., yesterday, the case of THOMAS HAMILTON vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company came up for hearing. It was an action to recover damages for violence by defendants' servant. In June, 1868, it appeared by the testimony, plaintiff was riding down from Harlem on defendants' car, and having reached the Sixty-fifth-street Depot, the car stopped, and the conductor told him to take another car and it would be all right. He got into the other car and the conductor, on plaintiff refusing to pay another fare, ejected him from the car with great violence. The damages claimed is $5,000. The case is still on.

Reunion of Dartmouth College Alumni.

The Alumni of Dartmouth College, in New-York, hold their annual festival to-morrow evening, at Delmonico's. An unusually brilliant gathering is expected. Short speeches will be made, and many of them will be a new and acceptable feature. Among a large number of distinguished guests for the occasion, we note the names of Attorney-General AKERMAN, President ASA D. SMITH, President BROWN, Hon. GEO. W. BURLEIGH, and Prof. ORDRONAUX. The presiding officer is RICHARD B. KIMBALL.

Another Black Friday Suit—Heavy Verdict.

In the case of RODERICK W. CAMERON vs. FRANZ DERKHIE, tried before Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $36,566 02. The suit grew out of a failure of defendant to purchase gold in pursuance of plaintiff's orders after the fall of gold on "Black Friday."

The Mayor and the Appointment of School Trustees.

A number of deputations called on the Mayor, yesterday, in regard to the appointment of School Trustees. The Mayor said he would consider the claims of the various candidates, and would make the appointments on or after the 10th inst. He also promised to reappoint WM. FISCHER School Trustee in the Seventeenth Ward.

Cruel Detention of Witnesses.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD ordered the Clerk to prepare a list of cases where witnesses were so detained, and said that it was a cruel injustice to the witnesses, and that he would take steps to have the practice discontinued.

Jurymen Fined.

Only 26 out of 120 petit jurors answered in the General Sessions, yesterday, and the absentees were fined $100 each.

Three Policemen Dismissed.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed from the Department THOMAS LYONS, of the Fourteenth Precinct; MICHAEL HEALEY, of the Eighth Precinct, and THOMAS DALY, of the Seventeenth Precinct. LYONS is the man who was tried on the previous day for inveigling MICHAEL REYNOLDS from his home and inducing him to make a will in his favor.

Appointment of Market Clerks.

Yesterday JACOB ALEXANDER was appointed Clerk of Clinton Market, in place of WM. MCKAY, and JOSEPH EBERTS, Deputy Clerk of West Washington Market, in place of WM. ROACH.

A New Savings Bank for Seamen.

The Trustees of the "East-side Savings Bank for Sailors," which is to be located in the Seamen's Exchange Building, on Cherry-street, opposite the Sailor's Home, held a meeting yesterday at the rooms of the American Seamen's Friend Society, for the purpose of electing officers. The following gentlemen were elected, viz.:

Capt. C. C. Duncan, President; A. S. Hatch, S. V. White, Vice-Presidents; Moses S. Beach, Secretary and Treasury; Wm. T. Booth, Edmund Dwight, Wm. Mathews, Executive Committee.

This bank will go into active operation as soon as the new building of the Seamen's Association is completed, which will be in January next. Its location will be favorable to its success, for it will be directly among the sailors' boarding-houses, dry-dock and ship-yards.

Meeting of the Newly-Elected Assistant Aldermen.

The newly-elected Assistant Aldermen met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening. Mr. C. C. PINCKNEY presided. Messrs. HALL, SCHWARTZ and STACOM were appointed to see what legal measures could be taken to oust the present Board, in case it refused to vacate. It was resolved to be sworn into office in a body, some time during the present month. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. It was expected that some opposition would be manifested at the meeting by the re-elected members, but nothing occurred to mar the proceedings.

The Case of Ingersoll.

The order for the arrest of INGERSOLL has been returned by Sheriff BRENNAN to the Supreme Court, the time specified for its service having expired.

Stoppage of Boats on the Canal.

The cold weather has been disastrous to canal navigation. The hope for a change before the ice became so thick as to prevent further movement of boats has proved delusive. The cold term has not ceased and the freezing continues. The following is a list of boats detained on the Erie Canal. The list of boats on the sixty-mile level begins at Higginsville and ends near Utica:

ON THE SIXTY-MILE LEVEL.

Name of Boat. Cargo, and where bound.
Fred. Petrie, lumber, New-York.
City of Albany, wheat, New-York.
Barney Van Vliet, wheat, New-York.
W. R. Hopkins, corn, Rome.
S. D. Hooper, wheat, New-York.
Geo. W. Wilmot, wheat, New-York.
Meteor, Ithaca, corn, New-York.
J. C. Anthony, corn, Utica.
Oxford, oats, Utica.
Fall Brook, coal, Rome.
Time, shooks, New-York.
H. T. Youman, barley, New-York.
Ellen Carman, water lime, Utica.
C. E. Adams, lumber, Utica.
A. Chub, wheat, New-York.
Clara A. Willett, corn, New-York.
Geo. J. Marsh, corn, New-York.
Pluto, flour, New-York.
North America, staves, New-York.
Kate, corn, (sunk,) New-York.
Ceres, wheat, New-York.
Grant & Colfax, corn, New-York.
Laura M. Collins, oats and barley, New-York.
City of Utica, wheat, New-York.
M. B. Clark, corn, New-York.
American Eagle, corn, New-York.
Cumberland, corn, New-York.
G. W. Fitt, wheat, New-York.
Hank & Jennie, Cool, Sing Sing.
J. G. Merriman, corn, New-York.
John G. Cullan, corn, New-York.
Julia, wheat, New-York.
Juno, oats, New-York.
C. W. McNall, wheat, New-York.
Alpha, barley, New-York.
W. D. Patterson, wheat, New-York.
H. Holmes, corn, Mohawk.
Charley E. Roberts, lumber, Troy.
Lockport, wheat, New-York.
C. Wagdell, flour, New-York.
E. M. Fort, wheat, New-York.
Robert S. Shurlock, barley, Albany.
Stone Wall, wheat, New-York.
Cassicus, lumber, New-York.
Cora Dawley, barley, New-York.
H. A. Richmond, oats, New-York.
James Farroll, barley, New-York.
N. Havens, Jr., shooks and lumber, New-York.
Edward Wight, barley and oats, New-York.
Camden, wheat, New-York.
H. Shattuck, corn, New-York.
Milton Hoag, corn, New-York.
M. Birdsall, wheat, Utica.
J. A. Hart, wheat, New-York.
Angus C. Bunell, wheat, New-York.
Port Byron, corn, New-York.
Fame, flour, Utica.
Favorite, corn, Coxes.
Col. C. H. Robinson, feed, Utica.
E. A. Holt, wheat, New-York.
Mary, wheat, New-York.
H. Gibson, wheat, New-York.
H. P. Brussell, barley, New-York.
Thomas Curan, wheat, New-York.
Neponset, coal, Schenectady.
Dighton H. Winans, oats, New-York.
R. R. Davis, barley and oats, New-York.
A. Ferguson, lumber, New-York.
Adams, corn and barley, New-York.
Austin Scott, corn, New-York.
Geo. M. King, corn, New-York.
Add A. Buel, oats, New-York.
Lively Jack, barley, Albany.
Adda Stoll, wheat, New-York.
J. P. Jordan, lumber, New-York.
Dover, oats, New-York.
J. H. Woodin, lumber, Albany.
John L. Post, oats, New-York.
John G. Freeman, wheat, New-York.
George W. Marcellins, wheat, New-York.
L. B. Robe, wheat, New-York.
Frank E. Tyler, wheat and flour, New-York.
R. G. Briggs, wheat and flour, New-York.
C. W. Dervis, corn, New-York.
P. H. Clark, stone, New-York.
A. V. McKeel, corn, New-York.
J. A. Scoville, barley, New-York.
John A. Wolcott, flour, New-York.
Commonwealth, wheat, New-York.
Kanawha, lumber, Albany.
George Harris, corn, New-York.
W. M. Stinson, barley, New-York.
Dewitt Parshall, wheat, New-York.
Carrie McGimsey, oats, New-York.
Eva May, lumber, New-York.
J. H. Gilbert, barley, New-York.
Leighton Brothers, barley, New-York.
Chas. W. Candee, wheat, New-York.
A. A. Laflin, corn, New-York.
Paul Jones, peas, New-York.
C. W. Cormu, corn, New-York.
Lexington, corn, New-York.
E. Martin, corn, New-York.
Margaret, corn, New-York.
Tucker, barley, New-York.
Emma Traver, wheat, New-York.

NINE-MILE LEVEL AT UTICA.

City Bank, corn, New-York.
Edwin Mead, corn, New-York.
Wm. J. Russell, wheat, New-York.
Heman D. Waldridge, barley, New-York.
Welly & George, barley, New-York.
Henry Southwick, barley, New-York.
E. T. Bruce, wheat, New-York.
Belle, staves, New-York.
Pallas, oats, New-York.
Harry Backley, oats and wheat, New-York.
D. M. Long, oats, New-York.
Monticello, corn, New-York.
O. C. French, oats, New-York.
H. C. Stillman, corn, New-York.
Peeree L. Pearce, wheat, New-York.
C. R. Rooker, barley, New-York.
C. A. Cruachees, barley, New-York.
Wamba, oats, New-York.
Alexander Pierce, wheat, New-York.
William Wart, corn, New-York.
R. E. Walrath, corn, New-York.
York Town, wheat, New-York.
Leo. Daniels, wheat, New-York.
Carrie R. Vaughn, barley, New-York.
Kate Rappelye, oats, New-York.
Margie, wheat, New-York.
T. W. French, oats, New-York.
Libbie, corn, New-York.
Emma Norton, wheat, New-York.
Lena Ostrander, barley, apples, Philadelphia.
Ezra Downer, corn, New-York.
H. M. Barnes, oats, New-York.
D. A. Hawkins, lumber, New-York.
Willie Underhill, malt, New-York.
Nina Howe, lumber, Troy.
Lewis M. Cole, wheat, New-York.
Henry Attenbrand, wheat, New-York.
N. Strever, corn, New-York.
Lewis P. Howell, wheat, malt, New-York.
Governor, oats, New-York.
Jennie Griffin, apples, potatoes, New-York.
John McGraw, oats, New-York.
George Wheaton, oats, New-York.
J. M. Butler, wheat, New-York.
Clipper, corn, New-York.
Edgar Eugene, oats and wheat, New-York.
Dunderburg, hoops and staves, New-York.
J. A. Labar, corn and shooks, New-York.
S. A. Waterman, corn and shooks, New-York.
George Traver, corn and shooks, New-York.
Hiram Graves, corn and shooks, New-York.
Henry Beckwick, lumber, Albany.
Mary A. Kinny, rye, New-York.
Jesse Vanriper, gas coal, New-York.
R. Morgan, staves, New-York.
Geo. R. Thomas, lumber, Troy.
A. Pierce, flour, New-York.
John R. Fero, wheat, New-York.
Ock Hewitt, corn, New-York.
Antietam, wheat, New-York.
Manhattan, wheat, New-York.
Fair Oaks, staves and coal, Troy.
A. O. Lamereaux, corn, New-York.
M. N. Wilbur, wheat, New-York.

EAST OF UTICA ON NINE-MILE LEVEL.

E. J. Hawley, oats, New-York.
Julia Benjamin, corn, New-York.
S. E. Roberts, pig-iron, &c., Troy.
E. J. Hulburt, corn, New-York.
Andrew Farrell, rye and wheat, New-York.
James Vick, wheat and barley, Albany.
C. C. Foot, corn, New-York.
Jennie A. Allen, corn, New-York.
David C. Mink, wheat, New-York.
Job, lumber, New-York.
Hattie Eliza, wheat, New-York.
Rase, lumber, New-York.
A. S. Beverley, staves, New-York.
C. Hinsdale, wheat and cheese, New-York.
Col. J. S. Smith, wheat and cheese, New-York.
Rockaway, corn, New-York.
W. H. Groot, corn, New-York.
Inka, barley, New-York.
Katie, corn, New-York.
P. B. Davis, corn, New-York.
Humboldt, lumber, Albany.
Samuel Thom, oats, New-York.
Alexander, oats, New-York.
Midway, corn, New-York.
Delos Harvey, lumber, Albany.
S. Rockwell, oats, New-York.
E. S. Lic...s, wheat, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Dec. 5, was larger than usual, and the business transacted of some importance. The following is a review: JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of N. JARVIS, Jr., THOMAS H. LANGDON and GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Commissioners, disposed of the premises known as No. 120 William-street, east side, between Fulton and John streets, embracing a five-story brick house with lot, the latter in size 24.6 by about 155. The property was sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1875, the annual rent being $1,400, the lease also containing a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years upon a condition that the lessee pay the sum of $12,500 in cash, and that a five per cent. valuation upon the appraised value of the lot, without the improvements, be added to the yearly rent. These terms, of course, deteriorated the value of the realty, but notwithstanding it brought $34,500, AUGUSTUS RAPELYE being the purchaser. Mr. MILLER also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, a lot 25 by 98.9, with an old frame house thereon, located on the south side of Fortieth-street, 475 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $6,000; purchaser, JOHN S. GILMORE. JOHNSON & MILLER, at public auction offered for sale the property known as No. 162 Attorney-street, between Houston and Stanton streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with two brick tenement-houses thereon; also a three-story brown-stone-front house and lot, known as No. 30 South Eleventh-street, Williamsburg, but in neither case was a sale effected, the New-York real estate being withdrawn, while the Williamsburg house was nominally sold for $6,100. In reference to the sale of Prospect Park lots, in Brooklyn, yesterday, by J. COLE, a detailed report will be made to-morrow. For today the sales projected are all of a legal character, and in their nature of no special interest. The market generally continues dull, and although during this season of the year this state of affairs may be expected, still brokers and others report less doing than is usually the case.

At private sale A. C. LOOMIS & Co. report having recently disposed of a three-story brownstone house and lot—the latter a leasehold 20 by 100.5—on Sixty-fourth-street, 190 feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $12,000. E. D. SNIFFEN, Pine-street, also reports having recently sold forty-four lots of land, each 25 by 100, located at Edgewater, Staten Island, on Bay River, Liberty and Stuyvesant avenues, for $14,000; purchaser MOSES H. WILLIAMS. In addition to the above A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO. No. 6 Pine-street, report having effected private sales as follows within the past sixty days:

Roselle, N. J., a farm of seventy acres on Galloping Hill road, sold for $25,000; Elizabeth, N. J., a farm of forty-five acres on Meadow-street, sold for $55,000; Plainfield, N. J., a farm of fifty-one acres on Rahway road, sold for $15,000; Scotch Plains, N. J., ninety-four lots on Stanberry farm, sold for $14,100; Jersey City, N. J., house and lot corner North Fourth and Erie streets, sold for $13,000; Sucassuny Plains, N. J., farm of eighty acres, sold for $10,000; Elizabeth, N. J., house and lot on North Broad-street, sold for $22,000; Menlo Park, N. J., eighty lots sold for $10,000; Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., ten acres of land, unimproved, sold for $10,000; Roselle, N. J., two lots, corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, sold for $1,300; Brooklyn, N. Y., house and lot, Eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, sold for $21,000; a farm of 220 acres, in Cecil County, Maryland, sold for $10,000, and 27,000 acres of land in the State of Georgia sold for $27,000.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

5-story brick house and lot No. 120 William-st., between Fulton and John sts., lot 24.6x153.9x25.6x156 .... $34,500
Frame house and lot, (known as the Hermitage,) s. s. 40th-st., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 25x98.9 6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

lease-hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 25x120, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 167 and 167½.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
No. 99 Maiden-lane.
Corner Church and Thomas-st.
No. 7 State-st.
No. 83 Beekman-st.
No. 140 Cherry-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Some very cheap first-class dwellings in West 14th-st., 17th-st., East 43d-st., 46th-st., 60th-st., and various other localities.
M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A PERFECT palace on 5th-av., above 46th-st.; one of the largest, most substantially-built, elegant and tastefully-finished private residences in New-York; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR STORY, high stoop, 26x85x120, superior order, (with or without extra lot and stable,) near Cooper Institute, desirable as residence or business; a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class full-sized four-story high-stoop brownstone house, for sale very cheap; do. on 54th, 53d, 52d, 48th, 40th and 37th sts., near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.

TO LET,

For three years from April 1, 1872, house, furnished, and five acres of land; a more desirable, healthy place cannot be found. Apply to
ATHERTON & COLES, Stationers,
No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM OF SEVENTY-five acres in Green Village, Passaic County, N. J., two and one-half miles from railroad station; large house, thirteen rooms; also, two tenant houses and saw-mill, with good water power; large garden; land in fine condition; springs and wells of good water; immediate possession. There is another house with one-half an acre; eight rooms, in good order. For full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property some very desirable improved and unimproved property, well situated in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO JOBBERS IN TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.—A house retiring from the business offers to let their store, desirably located, at moderate rent, giving the advantage of their trade to any one renting it now. Address A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS—50x100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES JENKINS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MELA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,151.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Mela, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1871.
GEO. BETTS, Clerk.
n22-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. DANFORTH and JOSEPH B. DANFORTH, Jr., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, James M. Baldwin, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, in said district, hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Danforth Bros., of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, and who were, to-wit, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of themselves, by Staats S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.—Dated at Jersey City, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1871.
JAMES M. BALDWIN, Assignee.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Solicitor,
No. 38 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL HOLLACHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Hollacher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the — day of November, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n22-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MELA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,151.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Mela, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
n22-1aw3wW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED for Merchants and Manufacturers. Established houses desiring additional capital on the 1st of January, as also those having special capital, the use of which expires by limitation on that date, and which they desire to replace, should apply to us at once, that we may have ample time to introduce acceptable parties. While almost every other business is comparatively dull at this season, ours is most active, a half year's business being crowded into the six weeks between Nov. 15 and Jan. 1. We have procured $50,000 cash capital for a single firm in this City the past week, and done a large business in smaller amounts. The aggregate of our commissions on the past week's business was more than double the amount earned in any other week since we begun business. We have also received many applications to invest capital in large amounts in the dry goods, publishing, iron, groceries, commission, teas, banking and manufacturing businesses. Many of these applications to invest capital are from our best known citizens, who have been acquainted personally or by reputation with the principal of our house for many years, and rely to some extent upon his judgment in the selection of an investment. First-class parties desiring to invest large amounts of capital Jan. 1, will find it greatly to their own interest to call upon us immediately, as we are now receiving applications from a few of the very first, oldest and best houses in New-York. No charge against investors. All transactions confidential. Apply to GRIGGS, SNYDER & CO., Financial Agents, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

REFERENCES: H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York; C. F. Hunter, Esq., President People's Bank, New-York; G. J. N. Gabriskie, Esq., Cashier People's Bank, New-York; Mathias Clark, President People's Insurance Company, New-York; Thomas & Benham, No. 108 Broad-st.; Hunter, Adams & Co., No. 164 Chambers-st.; L. M. Bates, Esq., silks, No. 451 Broadway; A. F. Hazen, Esq., silks, No. 392 Broadway; Hedges, Powers & Co., No. 27 Murray-st.; Nathaniel Fisher & Co., No. 25 Park-row; Landerback, Gilbert & Co., No. 23 Park-row; W. H. Lyon, Esq., fancy goods, No. 483 Broadway; Dickinson & Hurlbut, No. 463 Broome-st.; Granville Whittlesey & Co., No. 390 Broadway; C. B. Camp, Esq., No. 142 Pearl-st.; Clark, Chapin & Hally, No. 166 Chambers-st.; Garbutt, Griggs & Co., No. 168 Chambers-st.; J. H. Crane, Esq., No. 40 John-st.; Theodore Sturgis, Esq., iron, No. 175 Pearl-st.; Erastus Titus, Esq., No. 282 Washington-st.; Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A GENTLEMAN retiring from business will sell for $5,000 a manufacturing business connected with the woolen trade in New-York thirty-five years; strictly cash; no risk; sure income. Reliable parties can investigate thoroughly by applying to D. J. SPRAGUE, of McKillup, Sprague & Co., Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st., New-York.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., of a first-class boot and shoe-store; a grand opportunity to make money; terms moderate. Inquire of FRANCIS E. ARCHER, in shoe-store, Yonkers, or EUGENE ARCHER, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.
JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.
TO TAX-PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.
THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.
By order of A. J. ROGERS, Public Administrator.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. DUMAR,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 225 Lexington-av.,
Between 33d and 34th sts.

MILLINERY.

FURS AND BONNETS WARRANTED half-price. Must be sold—Mink, Ermine, Alaska and all kinds. Ladies' Hats and Caps, Children's Furs and Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Avoid mistake.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, baking, poultry and game; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; no objection to a boarding-house; the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at 119 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; wish to live together; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can come well recommended from their last employer. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; cuts and fits for children; understands all kinds of family sewing; excellent operator; will assist with chamber-work; excellent reference. Apply at No. 308 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO respectable girls to do the work of a family between them; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; the other understands chamber-work and waiting thoroughly; have excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to do chamber-work and plain sewing; reference from the lady with whom she has lived with for the past six years. Call at No. 237 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nursery governess; or would go as house-maid in a small family; best of references given. Address or call on P. L. P., No. 444 West 41st-st., fancy-store.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS or infant's nurse's situation by a Protestant young woman; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; City or country; has the very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; no objection to take care of one or two small children; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City references. Call at 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A SWEEDISH YOUNG woman, a chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress' situation, or make herself generally useful; very respectable; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and first-class cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good City reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A good place for an experienced, reliable Protestant nurse, capable of taking entire charge of an infant; best of references from last employer. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and do the washing between them, or the work of a small private family; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl, a situation as nurse and do plain sewing; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 202 West 27th-st., room No. 8; prefers to sleep home.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to take the entire charge of a baby; good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 164 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN ladies' maid, who can dress hair, and is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good bread and biscuit baker; Protestant; good City references. Call at 203 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, just from the country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general house-work; understands fluting. Call or address No. 26 Bedford-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; good references from a doctor. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family, to do chamber-work and assist with the washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, WHO IS an expert hair-dresser, the patronage of ladies at their residences, by week or month. Call at No. 1,371 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at 340 4th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as laundress; first-class reference from last employer. Call or address at 253 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as seamstress and child's nurse; can work on sewing-machine. Apply or address No. 475 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as good cook; no objection to assist in the coarse washing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 237 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has two and a half years' reference from last place. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has several years' City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to do coarse washing in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 806 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as visiting teacher for all the English branches and letter-writing; highest references. Address Miss WRITER, Box No. 79 Station D. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Apply at No. 333 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman for general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; excellent references. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; can take full charge of infants or growing children; good reference. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 104 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; excellent baker, washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as competent cook. Apply at her present employer's, No. 10 West 25th-st.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY fully investigate the character of servants whom they furnish to City or country employers. No. 721 6th-av., branch office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a small family to do house-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 111 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and nurse by a very neat and tidy German girl; best references. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

A LADY, WRITING A GOOD PLAIN hand, wishes copying. Address D. J., No. 122 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a small private family to do general house-work. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; excellent City references. Apply at No. 68 West 43d-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, English, Irish and American help can be found at any time at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS KITCHEN-maid; no objection to a boarding-house; best references. Apply at No. 224 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY from London, a situation as nurse and good plain seamstress. Address H. C., No. 415 West 26th-st., Room No. 8.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND dress-maker to go out by day or week. Apply at No. 332 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly experienced; will be found trustworthy; character will bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, for general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 247 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid, and can do fine needle-work, by a single young woman, with best of reference. Address ANN C., No. 141 East 13th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COLORED LAUNDRESS, washing to do at her house. Apply at No. 142 West 33d st., house 4, Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, in or out of town, a position as seamstress; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be willing to assist with the care of children, or attend to household duties; can come well recommended and is a Protestant. Call or address R. F., No. 314 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses, operate, embroider, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to make herself useful; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, industrious servant, a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress and chamber-maid; fully understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 114 East 28th-st., City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslins and fluting by machine; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. MOOR, No. 509 West 44th-st., near 8th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to take care of a baby and do its washing if required, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Inquire in the store at No. 874 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady or grown child; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 40th-st., between Park and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook and assist in washing is a good housekeeper to any one who wishes her services. Inquire at No. 156 7th-av., near 19th-st., or address by note, Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 244 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class cook, and to assist in washing, in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Apply for two days at No. 650 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT French woman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; good City references. Call at No. 202 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; an excellent baker; good City reference. Call or address No. 263 West 47th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes; best City reference. Call at No. 325 West 42d-st., in the drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMSTRESS an engagement by the day in respectable families, hotel or boarding-house; reference. Call at No. 120 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 143 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; don't object to assist in chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 155 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook in a private family; no objections to the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 806 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; City or country; trustworthy, sober young man, an experienced groom and careful driver; understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, furnace and gardening; can milk; not afraid of work; willing to make himself useful. Address for two days A. E. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP housekeeping wishes to find a situation for his coachman, as coachman or light porter; would go to the country, where his wife could take in washing; three years in his present situation. Apply at No. 24 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man. Protestant; he understands the proper treatment of horses, carriages and harness; has drove in this City four Winters for a good family; good reference given. Address J. G., No. 137 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; single young man; four years' satisfactory reference; is disengaged, as the family went to Europe; any gentleman wishing the same will be suited by calling or address JOHN M., No. 48 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS turned out his horses wants to procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and can be well recommended. Address H. M., No. 50 4th-av., Campbell's saddlery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man, a waiter's situation in a private family; can give satisfactory reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 33d-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly; can procure first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address JAMES, No. 32 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUTH, AGED seventeen, a situation as clerk; has had three years' experience in a merchant's office; good testimonials. Address G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; best references. Address W. B., No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Call or address M. D., stable, No. 22 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER BY a Protestant young man; understands his duties in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 933 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single, a situation as coachman; any gentleman requiring his services will find him fully competent in every branch of his business; has first-class City reference. Call on or address J. D., No. 32 East 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCHMAN, speaking English, sober, honest and capable, a situation as waiter; best City references from last employer. Address or call on G. DUVERNOY, No. 325 East 10th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a reliable, steady, single man, in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call or address at Morris' grocery, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; can give the best of references from former employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 45 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a reliable man; is fully competent, and thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; highest references. Address T. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or agent for some corporation, company or individual who is in want of a competent man; can give ample security if necessary; no objection to the South or West; best of City or country reference. Address, with salary afforded, H. J. WILBOUR, Millerton, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, No. 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN WITH an Eastern trade is open to an engagement in a fancy white goods house. Address WHITE GOODS, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man; a good and rapid penman; willing to work. Address A. B., Box 5,709 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe salesmen, who have a large near by trade. None others need apply.

P. S.—Expect to remove early in January to No. 452 Broadway.
HEDGES, POWERS & CO.,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

COPYISTS.—TWO INTELLIGENT LADIES accustomed to writing may find permanent employment, for which board and suitable compensation will be given; references must be satisfactory. Inquire of D. P. HOLTON, M. D., 148 East 78th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HAT HOUSE, A salesman having an established trade in the States of New-York, Ohio and Michigan. Address, giving location of trade, amount of annual sales, with references, BROADWAY, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN WANTED in a new wholesale house just starting in business. Those having a good near by or Western trade will be liberally dealt with. Address A., Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK; one understanding her business, willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and able to furnish recommendations, can obtain a permanent situation at No. 124 East 25th-st.; apply before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid to go a short distance in the country; must be well recommended. Address A. J. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED AND well-recommended clerks in a book and stationery store. Apply in the evening at No. 124 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

SERVANTS WANTING EMPLOYMENT can get first-class situations by applying at the branch office of the Indemnity Company, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A COOK WHO WILL WASH and iron, with good reference. For particulars, inquire at No. 721 6th-av., Employment and Indemnity Company, Branch Office.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS OF CULTURE to sell goods on samples in New-York and Brooklyn; terms liberal. Apply personally at No. 61 East 4th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS matron in a charitable society of this City. Apply at No. 117 East 21st-st., or No. 10 West 32d-st., from 9 till 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; a good washer and ironer; to such a good home. Apply at No. 95 Barrow-st.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS, DOLLS.

NEW DEPARTMENT,
OPEN TODAY.

Ho! children all over the City,
Do you know that our good friend St. Nick
Has stationed an agent in Grand street
To trim up our Christmas Trees quick.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Coax papa to take you to Ridley's;
Never mind the "gay Ribbons" so fine;
Never mind the "bright Flowers" and Feather
Stretched along twenty rods in a line.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

But just go down-stairs where the Toys are,
Oh! "my," ain't it jolly and gay!
Little Trunks that a fairy might envy
For packing her wardrobe away.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fancy Work-Boxes, Desks and Decanters,
Drums, Building-Blocks, Ten-Pins and Balls,
Splendid Tea-sets of Silver and Pewter,
And at least seventy bushels of Dolls.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

So children all over the City
Coax papas to step in today.
Where "Santa Claus," agent at Ridley's
Almost gives his Play-Toys away.

E. RIDLEY & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

And children far out in the country
Send orders as fast as you can.
For "St. Nick" has an agent in Grand-street,
And Ridley is surely the man.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF BANKRUPT EFFECTS,
ON THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1871, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At No. 126 and 128 Duane-st.
FOR CASH.

All the right, title and interest which JAS. CARSON had on the 5th day of January, 1871, when his assignment was completed, in and to the following property, viz.:

West half of north-west quarter, north half of south-west quarter, north half of south-east quarter section 20, township 51, range 39, Michigan, containing 240 acres, sold for taxes in 1868, redeemable by paying back taxes and interest—unoccupied lands, bought for mineral purposes.

South half of section 3, west half of section 10, township 52, range 38, Michigan, 640 acres, sold as above in 1868, redeemable as above.

North-east fractional quarter, south-west quarter, south-east quarter, north-west quarter township 52, range 36, 6.8 10-100 acres, Michigan, sold as above, redeemable as above.

Undivided three-tenths of west half of north-west quarter, section 31, township 53, range 35, Michigan, containing 86 25-100 acres, sold and redeemable as above.

433 acres in Bald Eagle Township, Mifflin, now Centre County, Penn., } Sold for taxes six or seven years ago.
433 acres in Bald Eagle Township, Mifflin, now Centre County, Penn.
400 acres in Bald Eagle Township, Mifflin, now Centre County, Penn.
433 acres in Franklin Township.
400 acres in Franklin Township.
433 53-100 acres in Franklin Township.
433 acres in Franklin Township.
433 acres in Franklin Township.

About 500 lots in the addition by Carsen & Heustis, to Superior City, Wis.; sold for taxes eight or nine years. Believe this to be redeemable.

232 mining acres in Lawrencetown District, thirteen miles from Halifax, Nova Scotia; held mostly in fee by petitioner, balance leased from Government, subject to a lien for wages by Wm. Thomas, about $500. There is a stamp-mill, shops and buildings and mining tools upon it, but not being worked for two years.

Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 3, 1869, for $4,433 32.
Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 3, 1869, for 4,021 66.
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Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 3, 1869, for 4,021 66.

Account against R. M. Webber, $2,724 19, Nashville, Tenn.

Account against Lyman Fisher, $3,913 17, Toms River, N. J.

Account against Wm. M. Ashley, about $5,000, Brockville, Canada.

Account against George R. Hazwell, about $2,500, New-York.

Judgment against Wm. H. Gaise, May 13, 1867, Supreme Court, New-York, $1,878 66.

Judgment against John B. Fuller, Oct. 15, 1868, Common Pleas, New-York, $8,124 82.

Machinery and mining tools on property in Nova Scotia—value, $3,500.

Three-fourths interest in Gregg Patent Brick Machine for the State of Tennessee—value unknown.

500 shares Arctic Mining Company of Michigan.
4,100 shares Everett Mining Company of Michigan.
250 shares Union Mining Company of Michigan.
200 shares North Star Mining Company of Michigan.
200 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company of New-York.
100 shares New-York and Michigan Silver Lead Company of New-York.
1,200 shares Grand Portage Mining Company, in hands of J. N. Hayward.
15 bonds ($1,000 each) of Collins Iron Company, in hands of J. N. Hayward.
250 shares Union Copper Company of Lake Superior.

Claim against C. C. Douglass and Moses Sutton for damages on sale of land in Michigan to your petition, on which $15,000 was paid; claim now in suit.

Claim against Samuel Secor & Co. for $5,000 paid on machinery never delivered.

The sum of $10,000 was deposited with Andrew J. Parker, in Escrow, in 1866, for the purpose of being paid over to petitioner, or Thomas W. Eagen, whichever might thereafter be found to be entitled thereto, and said claim has never been determined, petitioner still claiming the same to belong to him.

The assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the above. They appear on the schedule of the debtor, and the purchaser may get from the said schedule, within three days, all the evidence which the assignee has.
RICHARD WARREN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.

FINE-ART SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE, OF CHICAGO, begs to inform the public that he will dispose of, by auction, his entire

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising the Chef d'Œuvres and Gems of the

GREAT MODERN MASTERS,

on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, and considering the importance of the sale, tickets of admission will be issued, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once, by letter or personally. Catalogues ready and

PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION

at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., day and evening, free, until the day of sale.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
W. R. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1871. }

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

A public sale of the following named unserviceable articles will be held at this Depot on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871, at noon:
31,000 pounds of cast-iron.
11,000 pounds of wrought-iron.
4,700 pounds of old rigging.
8 iron cylindrical tanks.
52 tin oil-butts.
6 boats.
6 iron water-tanks.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Dec. 6,) at 11 o'clock, within their store—
200 half kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
200 quarter kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
47 cases fresh Oranges.
33 boxes fresh Oranges.
1,488 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
134 cases fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex brig *Stockton*.
40 cases fresh Oranges, ex *Norway*.
200 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GREAT COIN SALE.—CLINTON HALL Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY, Dec. 5, and following afternoons, at 5 o'clock. Sale of the EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF COINS, the property of C. Clay, M. D., of Manchester, England, comprising one of the most valuable collections of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS ever offered for sale in this country. Catalogues ready. Coins on exhibition during the day of sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE NAVY-YARD BALL, A DARK colored SACK OVERCOAT, lined with silk, velvet collar; in pocket, linen cuffs, steel colored gloves, and Twenty-second Regiment notice. Return to No. 58 East 31th-st., will pay expenses.

LOST—ON MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 31ST and 28th-st., a square camel's hair shawl, black centre. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on its return to No. 123 Madison-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 18,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Dec. 30.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DANRE..........Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT..........LEMAIRE..........Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT..........Saturday, Jan. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........Jan. 6, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Dec. 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20	Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 6
China, Wednesday, Jan. 3	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..........Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Jan. 10, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DEYER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 21.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.) Satur., Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 3a North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,

OF GREENE COUNTY,

State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID JANUARY AND JULY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.

CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CO., NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the first class will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

G. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT. AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT **$40,000** PER MILE, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE**; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST**, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of **$140,000** of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, a d Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 43 CANAL-ST., CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board, HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up: the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository. WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.

In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

ARMY CARTS, BLANKETS, TENTS, cavalry coats, mule-collars, harness, McClellan saddles, canvas, tarpaulins, water-proof truck horse-covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted carriage robe, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloaking, braces, at great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—ROCKAWAYS, COUPES phaetons, buggies and road wagons, new and second hand; cheapest in the City. DAY & SON'S Factory, 146 and 148 Eldridge-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., HANDSOME second-floor, five rooms, bright, cheerful, with every convenience; surroundings refined and home-like; also parlor floor; private table if requested; location desirable; references.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURnished apartments, with private table and attendance, at the Worth House, No. 202 5th-av., fronting on Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway; first-class families only.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front parlor, and large front room, newly and richly furnished, with or without board; first class; location unexceptionable; reference required.

HANDSOME ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private table; location first-class; references. No. 38 West 19th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262 WEST—Two handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; location first-class; references.

A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, hot and cold water, and all conveniences, to let, with or without board; reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

A ROOM PARTIALLY FURNISHED for light housekeeping or sleeping-room for two, near Pike's Opera-house. No. 302 West 15th-st., corner of 8th-av.

A FRONT ROOM TO LET FURNISHED to gentlemen at No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF TWO SOUTH rooms, third story, to let with board; references exchanged. Call at No. 17 East 37th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR and single rooms; brown-stone house. No. 126 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE bath, sunny exposure; second floor, with private table. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SINGLE AND family rooms, fourth floor, front, sunny exposure, with superior board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 156 WEST.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms on third floor to rent with board; house and location first-class.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE desirable rooms, over parlor floor, to let, with board. References required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN and mother desire a couple of furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family above 12th-st. Address LEX, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A GERMAN LADY, THOROUGHLY CONversant with the literature of her native language, and a finished reader, having for some years given successful instruction in many select families, both of Paris and of this City, desires a few more pupils, having yet some hours disengaged. Address Box No. 3,969 Post-office.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMInary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING FROM objects and the cast by the French system given at the residence. Address W. P. D., National Academy of Design.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDing School for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.) DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe. Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS. $10,004,887 74.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and will remain closed until the 21st. By order of the Board.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

FALL RIVER WATER-WORKS.

Sealed proposals from iron founders, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings," will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Fall River, Mass., at their office in said city, until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, the 15th day of December, 1871, for furnishing the following quantities of Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings:

2,856,000 pounds 24-inch Pipes.
1,471,000 pounds 20-inch Pipes.
2,028,000 pounds 16-inch Pipes.
273,000 pounds 12-inch Pipes.
302,000 pounds 10-inch Pipes.
1,132,000 pounds 8-inch Pipes.
418,000 pounds 6-inch Pipes.
380,000 pounds of Special Castings.

The delivery of the Pipes is to begin on the 15th day of March, 1872, and the whole amount is to be delivered by the 15th day of August, 1872.

Specifications and forms of contract and of proposals may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

PHILIP D. BORDEN, WILLIAM LINDSEY, JOSEPH A. BOWEN. } Water Commissioners.

GEO. A. BRIGGS, Chief Engineer.

JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Consulting Engineer.

DEC. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Dec. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLIcate, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Jan. 3, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during five months, commencing Feb. 1, 1872. A deposit of $100 will be required with each proposal as a guarantee of good faith. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS, First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—LAST NILSSON NIGHTS.

The last night but one of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8, LA TRAVIATA (last time.)

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as VIOLETTA. M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, Signor REICHARDT, &c.

MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½, (doors open at 12½.) grand farewell matinée of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA. (Prior to departure for Philadelphia.) FRA DIAVOLO.

Seats for this matinée, (only,) $2.

Seats for all the above now at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9, Academy of Music, Brooklyn—LUCIA.

MONDAY, Dec. 11—Philadelphia, Penn.

ACADEMY.—FRA DIAVOLO MATINEE.

Grand farewell matinée of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M., GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE. FRA DIAVOLO,

With the following excellent cast:

Monsieur VICTOR CAPOUL for the first time as Fra Diavolo, in which rôle he created so great a sensation in Paris 300 consecutive nights, and

Signor Ronconi..........as..........Lord Alcash
Signor Reichardt..........as..........Lorenzo
Signor Colletti..........as..........Beppo
Signor Barili..........as..........Guacamo
Signor Locatelli..........as..........Matteo

Mlle. LEON DUVAL, for the first time in New-York..........as..........Zerlina

Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, for the first time in New-York, as..........Lady Alcash

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor

Reserved seats, price $2.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

Inauguration of THE WINTER SEASON OF TRAGEDY. This Evening MR. EDWIN BOOTH, as HAMLET,

which character he will personate but for a limited number of nights, owing to the forthcoming production of Shakspeare's JULIUS CÆSAR.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1½ O'CLOCK. MR. BOOTH as CLAUDE MELNOTTE

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........MANAGER

NEW ACTS. NEW FEATURES. THE GREAT OLIO COMPANY, THE WONDERFUL GYMNASTS, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, THE GRAND BALLET, AND CELEBRATED PANTOMIME TROUPE, IN A SUPERB BILL EVERY EVENING. MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE,

No. 720 Broadway.

Great success of AIMEE in Offenbach's witty opera, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

Aimee's Crazy Song! The Sobbing Chorus!

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

THE FOUR BEST RIDERS IN THE WORLD.

First week of Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, The best bareback equestrienne in the universe.

Mr. CHARLES W. FISH, Unequaled as a bareback somersault rider.

Miss LUCY WATSON and LE JEUNE BURT.

Second week of Mons. Siegrist and infant sons.

Second week of the exciting battoute leaps.

The JEE BROTHERS, the versatile acrobats.

D. A. SEAL and E. ALMONTE, the amusing clowns.

THE ACTING DOGS and TRAINED HORSES.

A FAIR

In aid of the Home for the Aged and Destitute Blind will be held at the corner of Broadway and 14th-st., beginning the 4th day of December and continuing throughout the week. Mr. J. A. Roosevelt has kindly donated the house for that purpose. Any contributions or donations may be sent to the Fair after it commences, or to the following ladies, who are officers of the society:

Mrs. LYMAN RHOADES, Chairman of the Executive Committee, No. 385 5th-av.; Mrs. D. J. COSTER, Treasurer, No. 232 West 14th-st.; Miss KATE CHAUNCY, Secretary, No. 10 East 32d-st.; Mrs. CHAS. S. LEWIS, Corresponding Secretary, No. 421 West 47th-st.

MRS. T. PICTON BOWE

Will make her first appearance in the concert-room in this City at Weber's Hall, No. 108 5th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8½ o'clock, assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr. J. FINLAY FINLAYSON, Baritone; Mr. FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist; Mr. ANTONIO REIFF, Conductor. Tickets can be had at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s, No. 711 Broadway; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 647 Broadway; the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and Weber's Hall.

MR. ALELANDER WHITE'S

Collection of Paintings to be sold by auction, Dec. 12 and 13, comprising chef d'œuvres and gems of the great modern masters, is now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

BE SURE TO HEAR MAJOR-GEN. KILPATRICK, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New-York and Texas

BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH TO FAMILIES THEIR

CANNED ROAST BEEF,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PUT UP IN CASES CONTAINING 2 DOZEN 3-lb. CANS, AND IN CASES CONTAINING 10 7½-lb. CANS.

This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of beef which they now offer to the public.

This beef is really more nutritious and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can.

IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED,

in two forms, in Pieces, and Chopped, and contains no bone or gristle.

Its cost is less than half the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened, as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very nice eaten cold.

The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The bone and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then pressed into cans by machinery.

It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and much more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.

Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat.

3-lb. CANS, 60c.; 7½-lb. CANS, $1 35. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters and families, is called to this superior article.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.

GEORGE H. MUNROE,

PRESIDENT AND PATENTEE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:

No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Its Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Directory being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as possible at their residences, or immediately, by sending to the office, Room No. 59, Bible-house, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.

HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.

JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.

JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.

JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.

A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 385 Greenwich-st.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 21 West 34th-st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st.; J. Boorman Johnston, No. 90 Broadway.

CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.; Fourth Ward, Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.; Fifth Ward, Henry S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.; Sixth Ward, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.; Seventh Ward, Thomas Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.; Eighth Ward, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.; Ninth Ward, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.; Tenth Ward, John P. Jarolemon, No. 19 Essex-st.; Eleventh Ward, D. D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.; Twelfth Ward, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.; Thirteenth Ward, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.; Fourteenth Ward, H. P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.; Fifteenth Ward, F. A. Conklin, No. 27 East 10th-st.; Sixteenth Ward, S. W. Albro, No. 310 West 18th-st.; Seventeenth Ward, S. R. Smith, No. 228 5th-st.; Eighteenth Ward, A. W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.; Nineteenth Ward, J. L. T. Smith, No. 345 East 42d-st.; Twentieth Ward, H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.; Twenty-first Ward, John Pullman, No. 227 East 36th-st.; Twenty-second Ward, E. H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th-st.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary. Noom No. 59 Bible-house, New-York.

MME. E. DARDY,

FRENCH COOK.

No. 526 6th-av., New-York.

Will attend Supper, Dinner and Wedding Parties at private residences.

Also, furnishes all kinds of dishes.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF AMERICAN POCKET-KNIVES, offered at retail for the holidays. SMITH & CLARK, No. 100 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF ROSEDALE.

TO-NIGHT, 6th; THURSDAY, 7th; FRIDAY, 8th, and MONDAY, 11th.

SECOND ROSEDALE MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M.

The Great Comedy, THE JEALOUS WIFE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAY, written expressly for this Theatre by John Brougham, Esq., entitled JOHN GARTH, will be produced with NEW MUSIC, SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

SECOND ROSEDALE MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

14TH WEEK.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY, presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA, THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!! FOURTEENTH WEEK.

This great drama of the times will be acted EVERY EVENING at 8 and at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured twelve days in advance.

MONDAY, Dec. 11, DIVORCE Centenary.

SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The anniversary of our patron saint will be celebrated at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, and it is hoped the festival will be honored by a full attendance of members in remembrance of the customs of our forefathers.

The officers will be installed at 5½ o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

Tickets must be applied for before 12 o'clock of that day, the number being limited. The stewards will not insure seats for members who apply for tickets after the hour named.

Tickets can be had of either of the stewards, viz.:

CARLISLE NORWOOD, No. 152 Broadway.
JAMES BREATH, No. 9 White-st.
SMITH CLIFT, No. 15 West 29th-st.
BEN. L. SWAN, JR., No. 5 West 20th-st.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, No. 56 Broadway.
JOHN TREAT IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st.
SAMUEL JONES, New-York Hotel.

SMITH E. LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1871.

DR. LORD'S NEW COURSE HISTORICAL Lectures, Association Hall, FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

Dec. 8—"Mohammed; Saracenic Conquests."
Dec. 15—"Bernard; the Monastic System."
Dec. 22—"Chrysostom; Orators of the Early Church."
Dec. 29—"Constantine; Union of Church and State."

Course tickets, $3; single lecture, $1.

For sale at the hall, and at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 677 Broadway.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SALE for the benefit of the Boys' Boarding School, at Shanghai, China, under the auspices of the Society of Earnest Workers for China, will be held, in the Sunday-school Rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 6th and 7th of December, opening at 11 A. M., and closing at 10 o'clock P. M. A very choice selection of Chinese and Japanese goods, imported by the Society, for sale.

GERMAN THEATRE STOCK ASSOCIATION.—Over $100,000 of this stock being already subscribed, the stockholders and patrons of German dramatic art are invited to attend a meeting to be held at LIEDERKRANZ HALL, No. 35 East 4th-st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of devising means for an early realization of the project. By order of the Committee.

VICTOR PRECHT, Secretary.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS FOR SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church.

THE DUKE ALEXIS IS EXPECTED to be at Mme. De Barros' Concert, at Steinway Hall, THIS EVENING.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.

10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.

3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.

5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FRANK & GANS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MAX HEIDELBACH, E. L. FRANK, ADOLF GANS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general foreign and domestic banking business, under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO.

MAX HEIDELBACH, E. L. FRANK, ADOLF GANS, LOUIS HEIDELBACH, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of RANDEL & BLOEMEKE has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. RANDEL being authorized to wind up the partnership affairs. Mr. RANDEL will continue the business of job printing on his own account.

O. A. RANDEL, B. BLOEMEKE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of SAMUELS, STERNBERG & SILBERBERG is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB STERNBERG and GUSTAVUS SILBERBERG retiring therefrom. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Mr. ADOLPH SAMUELS, who will continue the business.

ADOLPH SAMUELS, JACOB STERNBERG, GUSTAVUS SILBERBERG.

No. 111 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, NO. 7 NEW ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transacting of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, under the above firm name.

SPENCER TRASK, GEO. F. STONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR RETIRES from our firm and from business, and Mr. GEO. S. BOWDOIN becomes a partner from this date.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

B O Y S

Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York. Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York. Send for a Price List.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—MAYO.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Engagement for a limited number of nights of the favorite young actor, MR. FRANK MAYO, who will appear in his celebrated rôle of DARTAGNAN, in the great drama founded on Dumas' famous romance, and called THE THREE GUARDSMEN!

Supported by the powerful company of this establishment: Miss Ada Gray, Mrs. Lewis Baker, Miss Emma Cline, and Messrs. W. H. Whalley, J. F. Wheelock, C. W. Barry, Ed. F. Thorne, M. W. Fiske, J. F. Hagan, C. T. Parsloe, W. H. Pope, Fred. Marden, S. B. Duffield, J. B. Brutone, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK MAYO.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, TENTH GRAND CONCERT BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.

HERR CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director

MR. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader

assisted by the great Prima Donna, MADAM LOUISE LICHTMAY.

Re-engagement of the popular artists, MLLES. CASTELLAN AND DE TRY, Violoniste and Violoncelle, together with MR. J. LEVY, the renowned cornet-a-piston, and MR. E. BOEHM, Clarionet Soloist.

Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

AND FAREWELL NIGHTS OF MR. SOTHERN..........as..........LORD DUNDREARY

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

SEATS SECURED TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MONDAY, DEC. 18, THE BLACK CROOK.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS,

AT THE EMPIRE RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor. W. C. COUP, Manager.

OPEN EVERY DAY and EVENING from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

GREAT HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES ALWAYS COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 2 AND 8, at which time will appear the most MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL PAGEANT ever witnessed in this City.

An essential change of HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES for the week commencing MONDAY, Dec. 4.

First appearance of the CELEBRATED COOK BROTHERS, FROM LONDON, the champion trick Equestrians of the world.

Continuous arrival of the RAREST AND MOST MARVELOUS EXCERPTS OF THE WHOLE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION. Visited by from 15,000 to 20,000 persons daily. Every feature high-toned, strictly moral, and unexceptionable.

Admission to the whole vast aggregation, embracing SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS IN ONE, only 50c.; children half price; reserved seats 25c. extra; children to reserved seats, 15c. extra.

☞ Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels in the City at regular rates.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. THEATRE.

WM W SMITH..........Lessee and Manager

CONTINUED SUCCESS. THE GREAT VARIETY COMBINATION, LIZZETTE BERNARD, EPH. HORN, ANNIE HINDLE, AND ALL THE FAVORITES EVERY EVENING WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½ P. M. More NEW STARS next week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. } The new sensational drama, LIFE IN THE STREETS. LIFE IN THE STREETS. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. Boucicault's Irish drama, COLLEEN BAWN. COLLEEN BAWN. With full and efficient company.

BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

FRENCH PERFORMANCES. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. OPERA COMIQUE FRANCAIS,

With LEON DUVAL, CAPOUL, JAMES

MUSICAL INTERMEDE.

1. Grand duo de Servais et Vieuxtemps. Par Mlles. Castelnan et de Try.
2. Air du Nouveau Seigneur. Par M. Barré.
3. Grand duo de Beethoven. Par Mlles. Castelnan and de Try.
4. La Brillante Polonaise de Mignon. Jesus Titania la Blonde, Mlle. Leon Duval.
5. Grand duo de la Reine de Thyyvre. Par MM. Capoul et Barré.

FOURTH ACT, FAVORITA.

Miss CARY and Signor BRIGNOLI.

Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MAJOR-GEN. KILPATRICK

Will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Subject: SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Tickets, 50 cents.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.

For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 895; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening. The fifteenth anniversary exhibition takes place FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. JOHN HALL. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6. Subject—*The Labor Movement the Sheet-anchor of the Republic.* Tickets at McFarland's, No. 96 Broadway; De Leon's, No. 23 Union-square; at the Hall, the *Star* and *Standard* Offices.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—The Rector, Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., will begin a course of Advent lectures in the church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,

No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A GREAT BARGAIN.

First-class new PIANO, fully warranted, very low for cash.

Has been rented three months.

PIANO WARE-ROOMS, No. 27 Union-square.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., SOLE SUCcessors of Lighte & Bradbury, established 1840, would respectfully announce that they continue to sell their celebrated piano-fortes at the lowest prices for cash, and on installments, small monthly payments being taken. Ware-rooms, No. 421 Broome-st., between Crosby and Elm.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWery, corner Bayard-st.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents and 60 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week. GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th st.

NEW-YORK METHODISTS

Opening of the State Convention at Syracuse.

Permanent Organization Effected—Earnest Discussion on the School-Bible Question—Full Exposition of the Methodistic View.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The second annual Convention of the New-York State Methodist Episcopal Church convened at Shakespeare Hall, in this city, at 10 A. M., today. The Convention was called to order by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., President of the Convention held in this city in February, 1870. On the motion of EZRA JONES, of Rochester, Hon. D. A. OGDEN, of Penn Yan, was nominated temporary Chairman. On motion of J. T. PECK, Rev. J. B. FOOTE, of Syracuse, was nominated for temporary Secretary.

Judge OGDEN, on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. Great interests, not only to the Church in this State, but throughout the entire connection, were entrusted to this Convention. The time of the Convention was too valuable for delegates to listen to a speech from him. He trusted the Convention would be filled with zeal to perform well the work before it. The Chairman then called on Rev. G. ANDREWS, D. D., of Brooklyn, to conduct the opening exercises.

The roll of delegates being called, 378 members answered to their names. On motion of Dr. GOODWIN, the Chairman appointed on permanent organization Rev. Dr. OLIN, of Binghamton, Rev. J. D. PHELPS, of Syracuse, and Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Saratoga, a Committee to nominate a permanent business committee. The rules of order of the last General Conference were adopted for the guidance of the present Convention.

Rev. WM. H. DEPUE, D. D., of the New-York *Christian Advocate*, read an essay on the first topic, "The Statistics and Progress of Evangelical Christianity in New-York State." The essay gave statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State, showing moderate yet substantial progress in membership for the year now closing. It places the working force of the Church ministers, 2,284; trustees, 13,611; stewards, 8,744; class-leaders, 7,301; Sunday-school superintendents, 2,281. Total amount of expenditures and contributions, $3,500,000.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Convention was called to order at 2 P. M. by the Chairman, Hon. D. A. OGDEN. The devotional exercises were led by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of New-York City. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following permanent officers of the Convention.

President—Rev. WM. L. HARRIS, D. D., LL.D., of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—East Genesee Conference, Rev. R. Hogeboom, A. C. Lindley; Genesee Conference, Rev. George P. Porter, A. B. Foote; Wyoming Conference, Rev. W. G. O'Neal, N. L. Child; Troy Conference, Rev. J. E. King, D. D. W. L. Wolcott; Black River, Rev. J. L. Hunt, William Whitney; Central New-York, Rev. R. C. Houghton, E. Remington; New-York Conference, Rev. G. Corey, O. B. Welling; New-York East Conference, Rev. L. S. Weed, John Stephenson; Erie Conference, Rev. R. A. Caruthers, I. Ingersoll; East German, Rev. John C. Dominge.

Secretaries.—Rev. W. H. Depuy, D. D., of New-York; Rev. J. B. Foote, A. M., of Syracuse; C. H. Applegate, of New-York, Financial Secretary; Rev. Alonzo Flack, A. M.; Rev. B. J. Ives.

Dr. HARRIS, on taking the chair, said the honor conferred upon him was felt to be unmerited. He had no words suitable to express his feelings. It, however, would be his constant effort so to preside that the best interests of the Convention and of the Church should be forwarded. He trusted and felt confident he would receive the prayers and support of the delegates.

The topic for the afternoon—"Education and Common Schools"—was opened by an address by Rev. Dr. G. R. CROOKS, the subject being "Rome and the Public Schools." He said, Protestantism said where the spirit is there is the Church. Rome reverses this, and says where the Church is there is the spirit. Rome claims sovereignty over the human soul and education of the human race. He quoted from an encyclical letter of the Pope's, showing the highest authority, that the Church was higher than the State. The late dogma of infallibility was referred to as sustaining this position. Beaten in Europe, Rome renews here her battle for mediæval principles. A Catholic authority in Ohio was quoted to show the determination to obtain possession of the public schools. It is well known that throughout Europe the entire tendency is toward State and unsectarian schools. The Catholic Bishops and the supervisors of Catholic schools and schools of this Church must be anti-American. The dogma that freedom of conscience is an error, would be taught in these schools, as well as the dogma that ecclesiastical persons are not amenable to civil law. That such principles should be taught at all is enough for Americans to allow, but that such teachings should be those of our public schools is monstrous. The speaker cited a letter written by a prominent Catholic to the NEW-YORK TIMES that Catholics do not want their children taught American principles. As Rome does not intend to yield neither must we. We must stand by our principles—Free Speech, Free Press and Free Education—and may God defend the right! [Immense applause.]

Prof. JOSEPH JONES, of Ilion, delivered an address on the duty of Christian citizens to public schools. The speaker claimed one reason why it was the duty of Christians to sustain the public schools was that they were founded on Christian principles. They are the outgrowth of free schools organized by Christian bodies. He reviewed the common school system from the time the Pilgrim Fathers first commenced instructing the childhood of their colony. Shall we insist upon the moral instruction in our school system? We can no more expect moral culture without drill than we can mental culture without application. The moral nature of man cannot be ignored in molding him into a good American citizen. We, as a rule, may subject our children to the temptations of the public schools. Give the children proper moral education at home and they will grow stronger by it. The foreign element needs the American element to Americanize it. The immoral element needs the Christian element to Christianize it. Character, not culture, is the foundation we must lay for American manhood.

Dr. ANDREWS, of Brooklyn, said he supposed the question was shall we have a great common school system in this State or not. The Catholic Church do not object to the five or fifteen minutes' reading of the Bible. Their purpose is to break up the public school system, and from the public funds draw aid to support their own parochial schools, to be managed by Sisters of Mercy or Brothers, of this or that Order. It is quite right for the people of this State to place in the Constitution of the State an article forbidding forever the use of public funds for the support of private schools, and I propose we demand of our next Legislature the initiation of this great work.

The following resolution was reported by Dr. CROOKS:

Resolved, That the time has come when the Constitution of New-York should be so mended as to prevent forever the appropriation by State or municipal authority of public funds for the support of sectarian schools, and we hereby solemnly and urgently petition the next Legislature to initiate the action by which this may be secured.

Rev. Dr. WM. BUTLER, of Boston, Erie County, supported the resolution, and said the Government of Russia had abolished the Church school system, and were organizing Government and unsectarian schools. Rev. Dr. HEBBARD, of East New-York, said, as Protestants, we want public schools, and we want the Bible in these schools. What we must guard against is teaching doctrine. The Bible is not a dogmatic book. It is a book of ethics, and we do not want to teach doctrines. We do want the Bible in our school to teach childhood morals. Rev. B. I. IVES said a law in New-York State made it the duty of all chaplains of prisons to see that a Bible is in every prisoner's cell, and if the Bible is good for rascals, it ought to be good for children to prevent them becoming such. The resolution as reported was adopted.

THIRD SESSION.

President HARRIS called the Convention to order promptly at 7 o'clock this evening. A severe snow-storm was raging, and the attendance limited and mostly confined to delegates. The topic for the evening was: "Temperance; its relation to society, to the church, and to civil law." Prof. ALONZO FLACK read an essay, showing that $600,000,000 were expended annually in alcohol. No good has ever come from dram-shops, and never will, as is slavery and corruption, so intemperance is a crime and should be treated as such by the laws of the State of New-York. We assert that if we cannot obtain what we want through the present political parties, it must be accomplished through a new party. It is useless to talk about keeping this question out of politics. It is the greatest political question we have. The first question a politician asks is, How will this or that measure suit lager or rum? The Church does not know her strength. She must wake up to one duty. Every State in the Union reports an improved state of public opinion; New-Hampshire has forced her people to elect a prohibition Governor; Massachusetts has taught us all that lager, ale and porter are as harmful as alcohol; Maine is still in the van and strong for total prohibition; Illinois is making progress, although her principal city last year licensed 2,672 places for the sale of liquors. Let not the sons of WESLEY and of EMERY falter in this grandest reform of the age.

Rev. JAMES ALABASTER, of Elmira, read the second paper, on "Legislative Prohibition," being a review of the laws on the subject of intemperance.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That while we declare total prohibition to be our aim, we must respectfully ask of the Legislature the passage of a law which will make it necessary to ask the consent of a majority of the legal voters at an election held for that purpose in a ward, town or county before any one may sell therein intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The discussion of this resolution was lengthy and heated. It was finally adopted, and the Convention adjourned for the day. C.

THE WICKENSBURG MASSACRE.

Were the Murderers Indians or Whites—Letter from a Member of Wheeler's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The following is an extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from a member of Lieut. WHEELER'S party. It is dated Camp Whipple, near Prescott, Arizona, Nov. 7:

"LORING, HAMMELL and SALMON, of Lieut. WHEELER'S party were on the stage to go home. Beside these the passengers were Mr. KRUGER, a German; a Mr. ADAMS, a jeweler of Prescott, and MOLL SHEPARD, a disreputable character. The stage was an open box wagon, topped with canvas, with sides let down; the back being generally down, is somewhat protected from sight, at least, while the front is open to full view. An escort went with them, as usual, through the dangerous country, that is, as far as Wickenberg, six miles beyond this place they were suddenly fired into. I do not know how much damage was then done except that the driver's arm was broken. Still he drove on some distance till shot through the head, when the unguided horses turned back toward home and into danger. KRUGER and MOTT were on the back seat, not so easily seen, and escaped, except with wounds. Both emptied their pistols and managed to jump out before the horses turned back, and ran on ahead. In a mile or two they met the 'buck-board' going the other way. The driver took them on, and fearful of being followed, turned back. Finally he left them and the mail in the bushes, took a horse, and by a trail reached the Vulture Mill near Wickenberg, got assistance, and returned to the scene of the murder. Two of the victims were found to be shot in the eye, two in the forehead, and one in the back of the head. An old man with a black beard, who had fought hard, was missing, and may have escaped. This man must have been HAMMELL. Heavy rifle cartridges were found, and their use was probable from the great number of shots fired, there being twenty through the stage. The mail had been opened and such letters as would contain money examined, and the baggage searched for money. No horses nor guns, nor bright blankets, nor any such things as Indians covet, were taken. There is no doubt about it; they were not Indians nor Mexicans; the shooting was too good. White men did it—'road agents,' as they are technically termed here. They generally simply rob. It was reported that a man was asked some time ago, at Wickenberg, to rob the stage that brought 'MOLL SHEPARD' down, as she would have much money. KRUGER also had much money with him, as he was a Government agent of some kind. The murderers did not find a greater part of the latter's money, and seem to have fled precipitately."

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Kings County Republican General Committee—The Reapportionment of the Organization.

The regular meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee was held last evening, S. B. DUTCHER, Esq., in the chair. The Executive Committee reported the number of delegates to be allowed to the General Committee, on the basis agreed upon at the last meeting, which was adopted, as follows:

Ward.	Delegates.	Wards.	Delegates.
1	3	15	6
2	3	16	7
3	6	17	7
4	6	18	4
5	4	19	6
6	7	20	11
7	9	21	9
8	9	22	5
9	4	New-Lotts	2
10	10	New-Utrecht	2
11	8	Gravesend	2
12	8	Flatbush	2
13	9	Flatlands	2
14	4		
Total			144

The time for holding the primary elections for the selection of delegates, in accordance with the above, was then fixed for Thursday, Dec. 28, between the hours of 7 and 9 in the evening. In selecting the places an almost interminable debate was occasioned, owing to a universal disagreement among the various delegates upon the places proposed.

A Life Lost Through Red Tape.

On Sunday afternoon, as already reported in the TIMES, an unknown man leaped into the water at the Third-avenue bridge and was drowned. Some man tied a rope to his leg to fasten him to a log until the Coroner should arrive. Alderman RICHARDSON, who was present, remonstrated and assisted to draw the man from the water, and an examination found that life was not yet extinct. He sent for blankets and other appliances for restoring life, and had the man carefully nursed, but breath left the body in a few moments after. Had the man been removed from the water as soon as he was discovered his life could in all probability have been saved, but he was suffered to remain in obedience to an absurd rule that drowned bodies must not be disturbed until the Coroner arrives.

The Police and the Reformers.

The Subcommittee of the Council of Vigilance visited Police Head-quarters yesterday, and had an interview with Messrs. VAN ANDEN and BRIGGS, in relation to the affairs of the Department. The newly-elected Mayor, Hon. SAMUEL S. POWELL, was also present. The Committee announced that they were about to make an investigation into the affairs of the Police Department, and inquired when it would be convenient for them to begin. The Commissioners declared that they were ready at any moment, and the sooner it was instituted the better they would be pleased. The Committee then withdrew, after deciding that they would commence their labors in a few days.

Brief Notes.

The Democratic General Committee met last evening and adjourned for two weeks for the purpose of reorganization.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange have resolved to establish a bank of deposit and circulation, for the purpose of benefiting the members of the association.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, in a card to the public, challenges proof that he ever proposed to give, or did give, any sum of money, large or small, for an improper purpose.

WILLIAM TRACY, representing himself to be an agent of the Elliptic Sewing-machine Company, has been swindling various boarding-house keepers in the Eastern District.

A formal call has been extended to Rev. F. G. CLARK, D. D., formerly of the Twenty-third-street, New-York, Presbyterian Church, to take charge of the Genevan Church, on Gates-avenue.

An entertainment will be given this evening, at the First Baptist Church, in Nassau-street, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. There will be music, tableaux, charades, and "Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works."

The Board of Education met last evening, when the Finance Committee reported in favor of paying bills to the amount of $15,000. The teachers of the schools will be paid on the 16th inst. Primary School No. 2 was changed to Grammar School No. 34.

DAVID PRINGLE, who was formerly the agent of Holloway's Pills, was charged before Justice WALSH, yesterday, with the larceny of an office-desk, a steam-engine and other articles valued at $300, which were claimed by HENRY M. MARTIN, who superceded him in his agency. The examination was adjourned for one week.

TWEED AND CONNOLLY.

Argument for Reducing Bail and Vacating Arrest.

Messrs. Reynolds and Stoughton For and O'Conor and Tilden Against—Connolly's Case Fixed for Saturday.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Judge LEARNED, in the Chambers, today, heard the argument on the motion to reduce the bail required of WM. M. TWEED. Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS and Mr. STOUGHTON appeared in support of the motion, and Hon. CHARLES O'CONOR and Hon. S. J. TILDEN in opposition. The room was crowded with citizens, who appeared deeply interested in the proceedings.

Mr. REYNOLDS said that the motion was on behalf of the defendant TWEED in the case of The People of the State of New-York against WM. M. TWEED and others, to reduce the bail of TWEED and for other purposes.

Mr. O'CONOR at this point desired to read an affidavit in answer to the papers served on them.

Mr. REYNOLDS objected, on the ground that the motion was made on the paper on which the order of arrest was granted. If we move additional papers, they may reply with additional papers, but not otherwise. We stand here to see whether the first order of arrest was rightly granted, and was one not to need additional papers. Judge LARNED decided that Mr. O'CONNOR could not present his additional affidavits. Mr. REYNOLDS proceeded. The complaint asks for judgment for $6,312,000, with interest from 1st September, 1870. The complaint is verified by S. J. TILDEN, who swears the complaint is true, of his own knowledge, save as to matters stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, he believed them to be true. In this case, where the amount claimed is $6,000,000, the bail required is $4,000,000, and the sureties have to qualify in the sum of $8,000,000. There is no affidavit of allegation that TWEED was thinking of leaving town, or that he and the other defendants were not good. The object of bail is only to keep defendant in the jurisdiction of the Court. Never in all the judicial proceedings I ever heard of, was there a time when such excessive bail was required as is fixed in this case. REYNOLDS then read from the complaint against TWEED, INGERSOLL and others, after which he said: I suppose from the section of this complaint in regard to the issuing of bonds, that the City paid no money on them. What became of these bonds is unknown to the Attorney-General, as far as appears from these pleadings. The people of the State of New-York have not been injured, as far as this complaint shows. The complaint is for the recovery of $6,000,000, which the complaint does not show was taken from either the State or the City of New-York. The bondholders make no complaint; they do not invoke the dignity of the State of New-York. The people come here as intermeddlers in other people's business. If the bondholders are satisfied, why should not the people be. What is said in a newspaper, is gravely set forth by the Attorney-General in this complaint, a most extraordinary allegation. The complaint sets forth, about the loss of the vouchers from the Controller's office, which is immaterial to this complaint, since there is no evidence that TWEED had anything to do with the loss. We are unfortunate; we get in the newspapers and are abused. Then we are sued by the Supervisors. HAVEMEYER was after us, and the people of the State. To whom shall we respond if we are liable. If the people get the $6,000,000, what will they do with it? They have paid nothing on their bonds, and can be called upon to pay nothing. Then the City of New-York may recover $6,000,000 from the Board of Supervisors. It is important to find out now whether there is any right of property in the State of New-York to recover any of this money. Suppose TWEED and INGERSOLL undertook to defraud and issued bonds, and the City was never called upon to pay a cent, how can the people maintain this action? If any party has been damaged, it is the municipal body of New-York, and not the people. It is said the suits instituted by the Mayor were not commenced in good faith. Mr. O'GORMAN is the corporation counsel, against whom nothing has been alleged. There should be some fact presented in the complaint verified, to make good the allegation that Mr. O'GORMAN was in collusion with thieves and robbers. Several affidavits were made to obtain the order of arrest. W. H. PECKHAM makes one; there is one in regard to the Broadway Bank; Mr. TILDEN makes one about what he saw in the Controller's office.

Mr. REYNOLDS then read at length from Mr. TILDEN'S affidavit, and claimed that too much was stated in the affidavit on information and belief in a case of such importance that $1,000,000 bail is required. They show in regard to the Broadway Bank that certain sums were paid in, and certain sums paid out; certain checks were drawn against certain balances. Nothing is proved. You run back on the merest suspicion. The people ought to make out a pretty clear case, and make their allegations on something beside suspicion, and belief, and newspaper reports. Some of the indorsements on warrants turn out to be fraudulent; that proves nothing, for who committed the forgery is not stated. The object of bail is simply to preserve the defendant in the jurisdiction of the Court. One million dollars might be regarded as excessive bail, in regard to the greatest criminal, under the most tyranical Governments. The complaint reads like a newspaper article. It is written loosely, and not with precision. It is well to be specific in allegation and true in fact in such a case as this. Grant that HALL, TWEED and company are as bad as they are claimed to be, and have raised money improperly on bond, there is no allegation that these defendants are not able to pay, or that they think of fleeing. I only debate the right or wrong of these defendants from the complaint, but I do say that the bail is excessive; it operates as a great oppression, and I ask your Honor, on the same papers which were before submitted to you, to reduce its amount. The Treasurer of the State of New-York, who has sometimes $10,000,000 under his control, is only required to give bail in $50,000. The bail for AARON BURR was fixed by the Chief-Justice of the United States at $10,000, and the Judge added that if that amount could not be raised he would listen to a motion to reduce it. I would like to know if bail for the highest kind of criminal was ever put so high? JEFF. DAVIS had his bail fixed at $100,000, and he was a bigger villain than TWEED.

Mr. O'CONNOR replied—A good deal of what was said looked like a motion for absolute discharge. The plea that some one else than the people of New-York were the proper plaintiffs, and the like, was not relevant to the motion to reduce bail. I hold that our duty here is simply on the assumption that action was brought, and to argue whether the bail should be altered.

Mr. REYNOLDS replied that the order of arrest as regards TWEED, the defendant, should be vacated. That was part of their motion, or if TWEED was held, that his bail should be much reduced.

Mr. O'CONNOR inquired of the Judge if, on motion to reduce bail, he would hear a motion to vacate arrest.

Judge LEARNED decided that he would, and thereupon Mr. O'CONOR sat down.

Mr. TILDEN then addressed the Judge in opposition to the motion. He agreed with the counsel on the other side as to the object of bail. He supposed TWEED could pay $6,000,000. The other side admitted as much in their argument. A sum of money large for one man would not be excessive for another. The amount to be recovered was immense, and it doubtless was easier for TWEED to give bail in $1,000,000 than for BURR in $10,000, or JEFF. DAVIS in $100,000. What are the facts? Accounts to the amount of $6,312,000 are audited by a Board of which TWEED is a member; he certifies the claims; $5,700,000 of warrants of the City are proved to have been collected by three persons, GARVEY, INGERSOLL and WOODWARD. Whenever GARVEY collected a warrant, he paid over sixty-six per cent. to WOODWARD, and twenty-four per cent. to TWEED. There were some twenty-six settlements, and TWEED got the same percentage every time, without more than a very slight variation. This is not "information and belief." It is proof positive, and as positive as the oaths of a dozen witnesses. The identification, as to date, amount, warrants and indorsements, is perfect; one item of proof fits into another. The coincidence of amounts having seven figures is perfect on the doctrine of chances. The proof is as high as can be addressed to any man of reason. A man proved to have in his possession $1,000,000 of the public money, resulting out of one transaction, may well be asked to give bail to that amount out of a gigantic fortune. What would hold one man would not begin to hold another. The money in this case is traced positively to TWEED. It is certain he now has it in his pocket. Is it hard to make him put up that sum? As to whether this action is well brought I leave to my associate. On the authority of cases decided in England and on elementary principles, I think it must be maintained. At this point Judge LEARNED requested to have his attention drawn in brief to the proof that TWEED had a fraudulent share in the six million dollars. Mr. TILDEN replied in the main that the claims were fictitious. There is no doubt of that. There is no pretense that TWEED had a right to a quarter of the amount of the accounts passed by the Board of Audit, of which he himself was a member. The accounts were only audited on pretense. The Board of Audit held but one meeting, and at that authorized TWEED to certify the accounts.

Mr. O'CONOR then followed Mr. TILDEN in opposition to the motion. I contend for three propositions: 1st, that TWEED is rightly held for $1,000,000, if held at all, with reference to his undoubted liability. The evidence of his guilt is full and adequate. 2d, as to rules governing bail I shall have something to say, and I shall prove that your Honor could not fix the bail at a less sum than the present amount; and, 3d, that the right of action in this case is well laid in the people of the State of New-York. As to TWEED'S guilt there can be no doubt. He was one of the three Commissioners authorized to audit certain accounts in New-York, and, to pay the accounts, were authorized to issue certain bonds. The Board met and resolved they would not audit the accounts. We have an affidavit of a clerk in the Controller's office, who swears that accounts that should have been audited came to the office, unverified and fraudulent on their face, but bearing the indorsement of TWEED. I contend that TWEED ought to have been held in three times the sum he was; I was sadly disappointed at the sum TWEED received; his twenty-four per cent. of the amount stolen, not once or twice, but for a large number of times. As for newspaper reports I will simply say that since TILDEN'S sheets were published, no man has been found to say he did not believe TWEED to be guilty. TWEED said nothing about it in his speech to his constituents before election. As to the matter of bail, it was not necessary, and it is not usual, to set up that the defendant, TWEED, would run away. As to the amount of bail in criminal cases, it is provided that the bail be not excessive; but counsel on the other side confused the practice in regard to bail in criminal and civil cases. In civil cases the rule is different from that which prevails in criminal cases. The amount of bail is in proportion to the demand of the plaintiffs. Now, in our case, we demand $1,000,000; so, if we have a cause of action, the bail should stand as it is. To be sure, we never heard of bail fixed at so large an amount, but that is because we never had a case like this before, of a man plundering to the extent proved on TWEED. As to the matter of bonds, the law of 1871, requiring the supervisors to limit this power of taxation to a certain sum on the money they raised, they left out provision for these bonds. There is no way to pay them. The State can't be made to put anything as a debt. An obligation resting on the State is worth nothing save by the justice of the Legislature. A State is bound morally to pay the bonds under its sanction, and there it has an action against those who disposed of the lands in question. It is contended that this action should have been brought by the County of New-York rather than by the State. The Board of Supervisors of New-York was wrapped up in one man, and he being in collusion with guilty parties, people had a perfect right through the Attorney-General to bring an action. The O'Gorman correspondence shows the plainest collusion of HALL with the guilty parties. There was a plain case for the people to come to the relief and interfere. The Boards of Supervisors are local governments of the counties; all the towns are represented in them; they have the powers of corporations. They can sue and be sued. This was the law of all counties in the State save the County of New-York. New-York County has not, today, a Board of Supervisors in accordance with the general law. New-York would never have had a Board of Supervisors had it not been for the fact that the law for raising taxes provided that it should be raised by the Supervisors of counties. In early statutes, the Mayor, Recorder and Commonalty were the Supervisors of the County of New-York, and they levied the taxes. The Chamberlain of the City was the Treasurer in early days, and for sixty years the Board of Supervisors cost the County of New-York nothing. A new Charter of New-York was made in 1830. By that the Recorder was excluded from the Board of Supervisors. Finally, after 1840, there was a direction that the Board of Supervisors should levy and pay a certain sum. This was repeated the next year, and the thing grew from that time. In the year 1871 we had our City Charter amended and local government consolidated, so that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty were the only Government. In the same year we had a tax levy, and the Board of Supervisors were restored to their old condition, and all power for the disposition of money was vested in the Board of Apportionment. The new Board of Supervisors was created, over whom the Mayor was absolute. The Supervisors are no more than the Board of Public Works and the like. They cannot sue or be sued. Now, if county moneys belong to the county, and must be sued for by the Supervisors, that rule does not apply to New-York, in virtue of its special municipal charter. Why don't the Corporation of New-York bring the suit? The case is peculiar. The bonds to be raised were bonds of the County, and so the City could not bring the suit. The County of New-York is a local government, without authority, save as is specially given it.

Mr. STOUGHTON followed in support of the motion, when Judge LEARNED took the papers. He was unable to say when he would be able to render a decision. The time given to TWEED in which to procure bail expires on the 13th inst.

CONNOLLY'S CASE.

In the case of the People of the State of New-York against RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTENEY procured from Justice LEARNED an order to show cause, returnable on Saturday at 11 o'clock before Judge LEARNED, why the order of arrest should not be vacated, or why the bail should not be reduced.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. R. F. STOCKTON is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. A. J. PARKER, of the United States Army, is at the Madison-avenue Hotel.

Hons. HIRAM SIBLEY, of Rochester, and A. MURDOCK, of Columbia, Miss., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. J. MEYER, of the United States Army, and Col. H. S. MCCOMB, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. E. F. BEALE, of Chester, Penn.; Gen. J. GARRARD and Sheriff PATTERSON, of Freehold, N. J., are at the Gilsey House.

The quarterly payment of pensions to soldiers' widows and orphans commenced, yesterday, under the direction of Col. DOTY.

The bronze statue of FRANKLIN was yesterday privately exhibited to a large number of persons at the foundry of FISCHER BROTHERS.

CHARLES DILLMAN was committed to answer at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $100 from GEORGE P. DAWSON.

It is rumored that testimony connecting WM. M. TWEED with the Harlem Court-house swindle, has been laid before the Grand Jury, now in session.

Col. A. EILAW, of the United States Army; Judge W. L. FLETCHER, of Washington, D. C.; and Judge C. DANIELLS, of Buffalo, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The following have been elected Directors of the German Hospital: H. Althof, Johannes Roessing, Frank Krutiner, E. Sauer, A. Poppenhusen, and Willy Wallach.

A few of the Directors of the Viaduct Railway met yesterday, but a quorum not being present an adjournment took place without any business having been transacted.

The Masonic Quartette Club gave a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was largely patronized by the friends of the organization.

The Drum Corps of the Sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., gave their annual ball at the Armory in Tammany Hall last night. It attracted a numerous attendance.

The German Women's Protective Association gave its third annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, last night. It yielded a handsome surplus for the charitable fund of the society.

JOHN MILLER and JAMES MUNGER, two boys, were convicted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, of grand larceny, and sent to the House of Refuge for six months each.

The fair at the German School at Yorkville is attracting a large attendance of visitors. It will be continued until Sunday. This evening the vocalists of the Arion will entertain the visitors.

Col. H. A. DU PONT, of the United States Army; Gen. JAS. A. HALL, of Maine; Lieut.-Commanders C. F. ARNOLD and E. P. WOOD, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

It is stated that the daughter of ROSENZWEIG, the notorious abortionist, now in Auburn Prison, has written him a letter, in which she informs him that he is to be "tried over again" in January next.

Delegates of several sections of the International Union met last evening to complete arrangements for the demonstration to take place on Sunday next. It was reported that some militia companies would join the parade.

The trial of Alderman JAMES IRVING, on a charge of committing an assault on Deputy Marshal DOOLEY, will be moved on today by the District-Attorney, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN MEEHAN, convicted of petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, and MAX SCHMIDT, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for one year.

The Chamber of Commerce have received since the 25th of November additional subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Chicago and the North-west, amounting to $86,622, of which $80,507 were received from Liverpool.

A meeting of the Sons of Temperance will be held at the Church of Sea and Land, corner of Henry and Market streets, this evening. Mr. P. T. BARNUM will deliver an oration, and other prominent speakers will take part.

The Vessel-owners' Association at their meeting, yesterday, appointed a Committee of five to act with a Committee of the Ship-owners' Association in reference to the subject of quarantine exactions on coasting vessels.

The annual election for officers of the New-York Typographical Union was held yesterday, and resulted, after a very close and exciting canvass, in the success of the ticket headed by Mr. ROBERT MCKECHNIE by a small majority.

JAMES DAVIS was arrested last evening for drawing a revolver and threatening to shoot THOMAS MARTIN. On searching him at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, a large dirk was also found in his possession.

About 10 o'clock last evening ELIZABETH SCOFIELD attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself in one of the cells of the Fifth Precinct. She was discovered by the doorman, who cut her down. This is her fifth attempt.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, DAVID PRINGLE was committed on a charge of joining in a conspiracy, by which the firm of THOMAS HOLLOWAY & Co. were defrauded of property worth over $50,000.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of JOHN H. BONESTELL, who was crushed in the machinery in the printing establishment of SACKETT & Co., corner of William and Pine streets. Verdict, accidental death.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, under invitation of numerous representatives of the working men of this City, will lecture at Steinway Hall this (Wednesday) evening, the subject being "The Labor Movement the Sheet-anchor of the Republic."

WILLIAM KELLY, residing at No. 506 East Thirteenth-street, and employed in the chemical works corner of Twentieth-street and Avenue B, fell into a vat, yesterday, and was seriously burned. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

From the fact that his coat and hat were found on the pier, the Police report that JAMES ANDERSON, a colored man, who lived at No. 63 Orchard-street, is supposed to have been drowned at Pier No. 46 East River, at an early hour yesterday morning.

A course of Sunday evening lectures is being delivered in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, on "The Five Great Wants of the City." The first lecture was delivered on Sunday evening last, and the next will be by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

The monthly meeting of the Board of the New-York Juvenile Asylum was held last evening at the House of Reception, No. 61 West Thirteenth-street. There are 632 children in the institution, and their general health for the past month has been excellent.

The Fair in aid of the Home for the Blind, which opened on Monday, at the late residence of Mrs. C. V. S. ROOSEVELT, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, will remain open till late Saturday night. A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be found at the different tables.

With the first inroad of Winter begins again the series of accidents which annually occur from the dangerous coal-hole covers in Nassau-street. These have been a periodical nuisance, yet no one has ever thought of doing away with them.

The Germans of the Seventeenth Ward last evening completed a permanent Reform organization by the election of the following officers: President, P. F. SEITER; Vice-Presidents, AUG. THERM and B. BIEHLE; Secretaries, A. M. SCHENCK and RUDE; Treasurer, PFEIFFER.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Gold Exchange Bank yesterday: Chas. H. Harney, Alfred L. Stetson, Richard L. Edwards, T. F. B. Parker, Henry M. Benedict, W. A. Gibson, Townsend Cox, John F. Underhill, E. Cornelius Benedict, E. O. Reed and Simon Schafer.

Miss L. EDGARTON lectured last evening at the new hall on Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The subject was "Gossip; its Uses and its Cure." She handled it with considerable dexterity, and gained numerous bursts of applause by sportive thrusts at the Woman's Rights Party.

The first of a course of five lectures in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church was delivered last evening by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, the subject being "New-York as It Is." The remaining lectures will be delivered by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, and Rev. JOHN MACNAUGHTON.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the two-story frame stable in Sixty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, caused by sparks from a blacksmith's shop setting fire to the hay. The stable was owned and occupied by THOMAS O'BRIEN, and was damaged about $300. Fully insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

LONG ISLAND.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Rockville Centre will be dedicated on the 17th inst.

The new Board of Police Commissioners consist of JOHN BODINE, JOSEPH MCLAUGHLIN, and F. M. MONTELL.

JAMES MCCUNE, the man injured on the Long Island Railroad on Monday evening, at Dutch Kills, died yesterday.

The dock at Merrick, which was destroyed by the late severe storm, is to be rebuilt. A meeting was held a few days since, and a sum subscribed for the project.

The election of Trustees took place at College Point on Tuesday evening. The vote was as follows: WILLIAM PANLEY, 213; WILLIAM H. HICKS, 174; JOHN GIBBS, 69.

On Monday night, while Alderman TORREY, of the Fourth Ward, Long Island City, was returning home, about 10 o'clock, he was attacked by two men while passing through Academy-street, and knocked down, one of them holding him while the other searched his pockets, taking a gold watch and about $35 in money.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A remonstrance has been prepared and numerously signed by citizens of East Chester against the payment of $10,000 demanded by the Commissioners of Public Parks on account of mapping that section of Westchester County.

The Royal Arch Masons of Peekskill have organized a Council of Royal and Select Masters, with twenty-eight charter members and the following officers: T. G. M. John Ombony; R. G. D. M. Robert J. Post; G. P. C. of W. Rev. Jeremiah Searle; Treasurer, E. D. Bates; Recorder, Rev. Elias S. Osbon.

The authorities of Pelham have obtained an injunction from Justice GILBERT restraining CORNELIUS CORSON and other Commissioners from constructing a new road through the town from Hutchinson Creek, or boundary line between East Chester and Pelham. The Commissioners are also enjoined not to build any bridge over the creek in question.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mrs. STILL, of Tompkinsville, was yesterday committed to the County Jail for six months for cruelty to her husband and children.

Today the Reform Committee will meet the Trustees of Edgewater to commence an investigation into the financial affairs of the village.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Fair in aid of the Children's Home will be held in Hoffman's Arcade on Dec. 19, 20 and 21.

JOHN R. CHURCH, a well-known citizen of Morristown, died at that place early yesterday morning.

The anniversary of the Children's Home of Taylor's Reformed Church, Bergen, took place last evening.

The formation of no less than six new counties is to be applied for, this Winter, to the New-Jersey Legislature.

The grand union entertainment by the lodges of Good Templars, of Jersey City, came off last night in Hoffman's Arcade.

The Jersey City Rink having been converted into a stable, a skating pond has been established on the lots at Coles and South Sixth streets.

Work on the railroad from Freehold to Keyport was commenced at Marlboro, Monmouth county, on Monday. The distance is thirteen miles.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company yesterday morning made application to the Board of Works of Jersey City, for permission to build a tunnel under the new reservoir.

The fifth lecture in the annual course of the Elizabeth Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered to-morrow evening at Library Hall, by W. C. RICHARDS, on a popular subject.

On Sunday there were 300 boats laden with coal fast in the Morris Canal, confined by the ice. On Monday most of these escaped. There are still large numbers of boats being loaded, hoping to get through before the canal shall be entirely closed.

Early yesterday morning the office of the Middlesex County Collector, at New-Brunswick, was entered by burglars. The safe was blown open and ruined, and papers and vouchers scattered about. The thieves only succeeded in securing $3 in money.

A large meeting of persons interested in the temperance movement was held at Springfield on Monday night, and it was resolved to petition the Legislature for a local Prohibitory law, such as was last Winter granted to the township of Chatham.

Yesterday the large quantity of fancy goods found under the docks at the foot of Exchange-place, some three weeks since, was identified as having been stolen from the dock of the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company in New-York. They were removed by the Company's agents.

On Monday night, while on his way to Weehawken, Alderman GRAYER, of Hoboken, was attacked by highwaymen, and robbed of his pocket-book and about $15 in money. He fired four shots at the party, but they returned the fire, and leaping into his carriage, overpowered him.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The Superintendent General of Recruiting Service has been directed to send 200 recruits to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to the Eleventh Infantry, and 100 recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to the Third Infantry. All the disposable colored troops are to be sent to San Antonio for assignment to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX AT IT.—KNOX is doing his "level best" to meet the unexampled demand for his magnificent Winter style of gentlemen's HATS, and his store, No. 212 Broadway, is daily crowded with eager and enthusiastic purchasers. Call there for your Winter Hat and you will do a sensible act.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Algeria	Dec. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Dec. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Dec. 9	New-York	Glasgow
Donau	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Humboldt	Dec. 9	New-York	Stettin
City of Antwerp	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, at 10½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River until 12:20 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 A. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:10 | Sun sets....4:32 | Moon rises..12:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:26 | Gov. Island.3:15 | Hell Gate....4:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Westphalia, Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. S. Ellsworth, Mattoon, Charlotte Harbor; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Maria Guiseppe, (Ital.,) Re, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Yosse Maria, (Ital.,) Olivan, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Channel Light, (Br.,) Henderson, Rotterdam, &c., H. Sweetland; Ragua, (Norw.,) Otterbeck, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Velocity, (Br.,) Pons, Cienfuegos, C. Latasa & Co.; Teneriffe, (new,) Tracy, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Alice, (Br.,) Gwan, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Springbok, (Br.,) Maelstrom, Port Johnson, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. C. M. Newins, Ruland, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Lizzie Cochran, Cochran, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., Doliner, Potter & Co.; Guy R. Phelps, Shailer, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Seguin, Allen, Nassau, Montell & Bartow; John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, Me., John Boynton's Sons; Decoaa, Clark, Boston; P. Williams, Mills, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, S. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Amalfi, (Ital.,) Amalfi, Gloucester, Eng., Sept. 27, with mdse. to master. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Jenny, (Dan.,) Lauritzen, Maracaibo Nov. 15, with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Boonen, Graves & Co. Passed through Crooked Island Passage Nov. 3; had strong gales from N. E. and N. W. in crossing the Gulf; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Denia Sept. 15, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Emily, Brown, Fernandina, via Delaware Breakwater Nov. 30, with lumber to order. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Venture, (Br.,) Folker, Port Spain, Trinidad, 23 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Favorite, Wilson, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. G. B. Markel, Sumners, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Ophir, Jones, Port Richmond, for New Haven.

Schr. George Terrell, Mason, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. W. E. Dale, Smith, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Onward, Gordon, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. St. Elmo, Snow, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Enterprise, Gaskell, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Vesta, Marshall, Port Johnson, for Portland.

SAILED—Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston.

WIND—Sundown, heavy, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—Arr. steamer Samaria, Liverpool; brig Ida L. Ray, Newburg.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; bark Brazil, for Liverpool; brig W. H. Parks, for Washington, D. C.

Below, at anchor in Gloucester Harbor, brig Beaver, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5.—Arr. bark Zella, from Bermuda. Sld. brig Carlotta, for Liverpool; schrs. E. C. Rommel, for Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 5.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Gwenissa, from Liverpool; steamer Berlin, from Bremen.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed out, from Baltimore, brig Elizabeth, for Trinidad, and schr. Sardonyx, for Halifax.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 5.—The Allan line steamer Samaritan, Capt. Willey, from Liverpool Nov. 23, is reported to be outside.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 5.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from Boston; bark Susan B. Dudman, from Havre. Cld. steamer Leo, for New-York; brig Fluvia, for Santander, Spain; schr. Anna Symms, for Nassau; brig James Davis, for Baltimore.

Disasters.

The schr. Saboye (of Great Egg Harbor) went ashore last night at Cranberry Inlet, N. J. No further particulars.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—The bark Penang, from Iloilo for Boston, went ashore during the thick weather, yesterday, at Nanset, Cape Cod, and remains today with four feet of water in her hold. The vessel lies in an exposed position with a list off shore, but has not bilged. The crew are safe on board. The steamer Charles Pearson and other help is at hand, and the bark will probably be got off after a portion of her cargo is discharged. The cargo consists of sugar, and is consigned to C. D. Whitmore & Son. The cargo, which is damaged, is insured for $120,000. There is no insurance on the vessel.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 5.—Schr. Village Queen, from New-York, for Baltimore, got on the point of Cape Henlopen this afternoon. She has a cargo of 2,800 sacks of salt.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 5.—The Inman steamers City of Brussels, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Nov. 25, and the City of Baltimore, Capt. Delamater, from New-York Nov. 23, arrived at this port yesterday, en route for Liverpool, the former at 5 P. M., and the latter at 6½ P. M.

The National line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Lawson, from New-York, Nov. 14, touched at this port yesterday on her way to London.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
DIAMOND, STONE CAMEO & GOLD SETS,
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRESS & BAND BRACELETS,
PENDANTS, LOCKETS, &C.
Bronzes, Statuary, and Fancy Goods Generally,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

TOYS.
STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,
NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS.
Our Holiday Exhibition,
which commenced DEC. 5, surpasses anything of the like ever exhibited in this country.
SPECIALTIES,
Imported for our HOLIDAY RETAIL TRADE, consisting of all the latest novelties to be found in the European market.
FRENCH DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

RUPTURE!
DR. GREGORY attends especially to the cure of HERNIA, (commonly called Rupture.) His great experience has enabled him to assure those afflicted with this dangerous and annoying complaint that a RADICAL CURE is possible in almost every case, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding. "White's Patent Lever Truss" and Dr. Gregory's "Hernia Lotion" are the agents used to produce this desirable result. Ten cents for Pamphlets giving full particulars.
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CALENBERG, VAUPEL & CO.,
Manufacturers of grand and square
PIANOS,
No. 10 East Union-square and 335 West 36th-st., N. Y.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
IN CALLING ATTENTION TO THEIR EXTRAORDINARY STOCK OF DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES, EMERALDS, GEMS, &C., CLAIM THAT THEY ARE SELECTED WITH THE UTMOST CARE, AT THEIR OFFICES IN LONDON AND PARIS, EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR OWN SALE, NONE BUT FIRST QUALITY OF STONES BEING ACCEPTED AND WITH ADVANTAGES IN PURCHASING POSSESSED BY NO OTHER HOUSE.

EVANS' EVANS'
EVANS' PRICES FOR THE BEST MADE WINTER CLOTHING IN NEW-YORK.
66 FULTON-ST. FULTON-ST. FULTON-ST. FULTON-ST. 68

OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver	$15
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver	16
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor Beaver	19
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla—Fast Color	20
OVERCOATS—French Edredon, Blue and Gold	21
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis' Goods	22
OVERCOATS—Elbeuf Castor, Indigo Blue	24
OVERCOATS—Fine French Ratine, all colors	27
OVERCOATS—Germania Himalaya	28
OVERCOATS—Prussian Eskimo—Finest Imp.	30
OVERCOATS—Prussian Chinchilla, Finest Imp.	30

Our New Style Cape Overcoats in Great Variety.

REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$8
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla	12
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow	13
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver	15
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla	18
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo	22

WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$12
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere	16
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cass.	18
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $19 50, $22, $23 to	31
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin	28
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver	30
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver	35

Dress Suits of Finest Goods Imported.
PANTS—Fine Cassimere, Fashionable Stripes, $5, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Beavers, &c., in great variety.
Prices that beat the Market.
EDWARD EVANS'
Clothing Warehouse,
66 and 68 Fulton-st., N. Y.
Spanish and German spoken.

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PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
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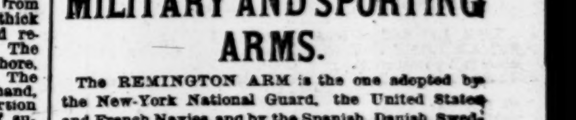

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The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.
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Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
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FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
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New and elegant designs of Tea-ware,
Spoons and Forks, &c.,
Patent Swing Wine-Coolers,
Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, and a large assortment of Fancy Articles, suitable for presents.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER-WARE.
SELECTED STOCK OF FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted genuine Pipes and Cigar-Holders at wholesale prices, at their retail store, No. 27 John-st., middle of block.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.